

FBIS

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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LAUDS REAGAN-PRC TALKS

OW281147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Japan Saturday welcomed a series of talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chinese leaders, saying their agreement to promote bilateral relations is conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

A highly-placed Foreign Ministry official, who refused to be identified, said leaders of the two countries might have had a tacit agreement not to damage the presidential visit or bilateral relations in general over the Taiwan issue, although they stood by their own positions.

Reagan, who arrived in Beijing Thursday for a six-day official visit, is the first U.S. president to visit China while in office since the two countries normalized diplomatic relations in 1979.

The Japanese official said the United States believes its cooperation in China's modernization programs will benefit the entire Western bloc. For China, cooperation from the West is essential for the promotion of its modernization projects, the official added.

NAKASONE DEPARTS FOR WEEK'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN, INDIA

OW300600 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone embarked on a weeklong visit to Pakistan and India Monday. According to the itinerary meeting, Nakasone is to arrive in Islamabad April 30 and hold talks with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq the following day. He will visit an Afghan refugee camp in the border town of Peshawar May 2 before flying to Bombay, southern India, May 3.

Nakasone proceeds to New Delhi May 4, where he is to hold talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and deliver a speech to Indian's Parliament the next day. Nakasone is due to return to Tokyo May 6 from the trip -- the first visit to the Southwest Asia by a Japanese premier in 23 years.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES AID PACKAGE FOR PHILIPPINES

OW271147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0317 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- The Japanese Government decided Friday to provide the debt-ridden Philippines with 42.5 billion yen (about 189 million dollars) in loans despite objection raised in the Diet and the Filipino opposition camp. Diplomatic notes to the effect will be exchanged Saturday, government officials said.

Of the amount, 7.3 billion yen (32.4 million dollars) represents loans for three construction projects, while the remaining 35.2 billion yen (156.4 million dollars) will be given in commodity aid for purchase of raw materials and other goods to raise funds in local currency to keep the domestic economy afloat. In addition, the Japanese Government plans to extend 13 billion yen (57.8 million dollars) for rescheduling Philippine debts, pending a formal arrangement by a meeting in July of Western creditor countries, according to government sources. The commodity loans are in principle designed as emergency aid to the poorest countries.

The Philippines, thrown into enormous economic and financial difficulties since last summer when opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated, will receive the commodity aid for the first time in five years. The United commodity aid has been a target of opposition criticism as it was often used for other purposes than for development projects because the leadership has a free hand in using the funds. Under the Friday decision, however, the commodity aid will be given on the condition that collateral funds in local currency will be reserved at the Manila Central Bank and be used only for the development projects which are subject to the Japanese Government loans, the government officials said. During the current Diet session, opposition lawmakers said the aid should be withheld before the scheduled elections in May for the National Assembly critics say the Japanese aid will reinforce the Marcos regime.

The anti-government movement in the Philippines also called for a stop in economic aid which helps what it called "the Marcos dictatorship" to survive. Agapito Aquino, brother of the late Benigno Aquino, called for suspension of the aid last month in Tokyo. In this regard, the government officials said that the Friday decision was made in consideration of avoiding an international financial crisis which might be caused by the Philippines' overseas debts amounting to 24 billion dollars. They added that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is about to hammer out a plan for financial support of the country after negotiation with Filipino officials.

ESCAP SESSION ADOPTS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DW271155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) ended its 40th session Friday after adopting a plan of action on technology for development. The commission adopted the plan, said ESCAP officials, "as a guideline for further activating technology-related activities in the Asian and Pacific region in order to accelerate the socio-economic development of the members and associate members of the commission."

The draft resolution sponsored by Japan and nine other countries in the region spoke of, among other things, the need to share "experiences in technology for their social and economic development" and called for the implementation of "specific regional co-operative projects." Additionally, the resolution called on ESCAP Executive Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria of Bangladesh to help establish "co-operative and/or tripartite activities in efforts to identify technological needs, capabilities and levels of technological development." The nine other sponsors of the resolution were Australia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

ESCAP's Tokyo session opened April 17 with the main theme of "technology for development," a subject of "paramount importance" to socio-economic development in the region. Despite the dire need for science-based technology in many developing countries in the region, ESCAP officials said more than 95 percent of global research and development is being done in industrialized nations.

"Progress has remained far from satisfactory in integrating technological considerations into the development planning process and in fostering linkages between research and development institutions and the realities in the production sectors," the Bangkok-based commission pointed out in a report released upon completion of the Tokyo session.

"The brain drain has also reached serious proportions in a number of countries, with many technology specialists migrating to the industrialized countries," the ESCAP report stated.

"The primary responsibility for the development of technological capabilities and the proper use of technology for the socio-economic development of the developing countries of the ESCAP region rested with those countries themselves," the report stressed. "At the same time," it said, "the commission agreed on the catalytic role of regional activities and contributions from the developed donor countries and the United Nations in that regard."

Japan hosted the ESCAP meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its entry as a full member into the U.N. commission, and its leaders held a series of talks with visiting foreign leaders of both rich and poor countries in the region.

LDP'S NIKAIIDO TO TAKE NAKASONE LETTER TO REAGAN

OW280823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 28 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Vice President Susumu Nikaido will carry Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's personal letter to President Ronald Reagan when he visits the United States May 9, it was reported Saturday.

Nakasone met with Nikaido at the prime minister's official residence Saturday noon and expressed his plan to have Nikaido carry a letter to the President. The prime minister's letter is expected to call for further development of Japan-U.S. relations and bilateral cooperation at the June London summit of industrially advanced nations.

OKINAWA GROUP PROTESTS GREEN BERETS, TOMAHAWKS

OW270951 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo -- The Tokyo campaign group of the Action Committee Against the Deployment of U.S. Special Operation Forces [SOF] and Tomahawks, led by Kamiyama, chairman of the Okinawa Prefectural Council of Trade Unions, called on the president and speaker of the two houses of the Diet, the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency [DFAA], the U.S. Embassy and the deputy chief Cabinet secretary on 25 and 26 April to protest the deployment of the SOF and Tomahawk missiles. The 16-man group handed them copies of a "resolution protesting the deployment of the U.S. SOF and Tomahawks and demanding its immediate cancellation," adopted at the 20 April Okinawa Prefectural people's rally, and called for the cancellation of the deployment plans.

The group failed to achieve anything in its meetings with the officials, who evaded questions by bringing up the Security Treaty and the Status-of-Forces Agreement [SOFA]. However, some excitement was created when a second secretary of the U.S. Embassy told the group that it was odd for the Okinawan group to oppose the deployment plans, which had been approved by the Japanese Government. The second secretary also said that he was willing to come to Okinawa to make an on-the-spot investigation.

Making perfunctory replies, House of Representatives Speaker Fukunaga and House of Councillors President Omura reportedly told the group, "We will exert efforts in line with the purport of the resolution." Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Mizuhira reportedly told them, "I will convey your request to Prime Minister Nakasone through the chief Cabinet secretary."

Yamashita, director general for North American affairs of the Foreign Ministry, said: "Thirty Green Berets have already been deployed and their number will increase to about 300 by the end of this year. Under the Security Treaty and the SOFA Agreement, Japan has no choice but to approve their deployment. Since the Owl Unit is to be withdrawn, the deployment of the Green Berets will not result in increasing the number of U.S. forces." Yamashita also made it clear that the government had notified Okinawa Prefecture of the Green Berets deployment plan on 1 March.

Senshu, director of the DFAA facilities division, told the group: "Under legal stipulations we have no choice but to approve the deployment of the Green Berets. The DFAA plans to do its best to eliminate the local people's worries about their deployment." The group also asked him, "Is the director of the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau under DFAA orders not to meet with representatives of democratic groups?" Senshu replied, "That is impossible; I think that he is doing so at his own personal discretion."

Receiving the group at the U.S. Embassy was Second Secretary (Norman S. Hastings). Acting high-handedly, the secretary told the group: "The Japanese Government approves of the deployment of the Green Berets; it seems odd for people of Okinawa Prefecture to oppose it. The Green Berets are excellent troops and they will be accompanied by their families; they should therefore be welcomed by the people of Okinawa." When the angered group protested, saying that his remark that the people of Okinawa should welcome the Green Berets shows total lack of understanding, the secretary, making "a slip of the tongue," said, "I am ready to come to Okinawa to investigate it."

The group leader, Kamiyama, said, "On the basis of our Tokyo campaign, we hope to further step up the campaign against the deployment of Green Berets and Tomahawk missiles in Okinawa."

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS TRADE PACKAGE TO EASE FRICTION

DW271143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- The government adopted a new economic package Friday aimed at reducing trade friction with the United States and Western Europe and improving economic relations with Southeast Asian nations. The package, adopted at a meeting of economic affairs ministers, consists of 15 measures classified into six categories.

The six categories are: (1) further opening of the Japanese market and promotion of imports, (2) greater foreign access to the Japanese high technology market, (3) opening of the domestic financial and capital market and promotion of the yen's internationalization, (4) promotion of mutual investment, (5) stepped-up cooperation with other countries in energy trade, and (6) a study on the advisability of allowing foreign lawyers to engage in the legal business in Japan.

The government immediately notified the nations concerned of the contents of the new package which it hopes will go a long way toward easing the smouldering trade friction with Japan's major trading partners like the United States and West European countries and also meeting developing countries' requests for expanded Japanese imports.

As a specific import promotion measure, the package calls for lowering of import tariffs for 67 items, including sensitized paper for color photographs and mink fur, effective fiscal 1985 beginning April 1, 1985. Of them, tariffs will be abolished on seven items and reduction margins for the remaining 60 will be determined at a meeting of the Customs Tariff Council, an advisory body to the finance minister, early next month.

It also calls for moving up tariff cuts on some 1,200 items, promised in the Tokyo round of multinational trade negotiations, by two years for mining and industrial products and by a year for agricultural and fishery products. The government, however, excluded plywood, in which the United States has a strong interest, from the list of commodities subject to the tariff cuts, pointing to the need to protect the domestic related industries now suffering from a protracted slump. Also, the government showed a lukewarm attitude toward tariff cuts for wine and paper products in view of the domestic industries' stiff opposition to such a measure.

Hikosaburo Okonogi, minister of international trade and industry, said after the meeting, however, that the tariff will be lowered for paper products next April along with the 67 items declared in the package. The United States has a strong interest in the item. As for foreign access to the high technology market, the package stated efforts will be made to open the way for the import of communication satellites by not only private companies but also by the government.

It also stressed the necessity to pave the way for the import of other man-made satellites, such as resources probing satellites, by the government while maintaining the nation's basic policy to develop such satellites with Japan's own technology. The package did not state any concrete steps for opening the domestic financial and capital market, because they are to be determined in a basic guideline to be worked out by the Finance Ministry in May. The package also calls for expansion of the scope of activity of the Trade Ombudsman's Office and simplification of import procedures.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone issued a statement in which he said the government has drafted the new package from a global viewpoint by taking into consideration the increasingly important role Japan has to play in the international economic community. He expressed hope that other countries will make the maximum efforts to maintain and enhance the free international trade order. Meanwhile, Toshio Komoto, director of the Economic Planning Agency, told reporters after the meeting that Japan's trade surplus has been expanding much faster than expected and that this may fan protectionist sentiment in the world. Komoto, who presided over the meeting, thus indicated it is imperative for Japan to take measures and steps to expand domestic demand to reduce the trade surplus.

ELECTRONIC MAIL SERVICE TO BEGIN WITH FRG

OW271235 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Japan and West Germany will start bilateral electronic mail service this autumn, visiting West German Posts and Telecommunications Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling said Friday. Meeting reporters at the German Exhibition '84 underway at Harumi, Tokyo, the minister said he agreed with Japan's Posts and Telecommunications Ministry to start the electronic mail service this autumn.

This will be the first international electronic mail service involving Japan. Japan started domestic electronic mail service among its five major cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo and Fukuoka in July 1981.

Under the system, mail is transmitted from sending offices to post office near addressees through high-speed facsimile and copied mail is delivered to them.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry is studying to join Intelpost through which international electronic mail service is provided to its membership of more than 10 countries including West Germany. Schwarz-Schilling also said he wants to start telex service between Japan and West Germany next year.

MITI GROUP PREDICTS INCREASE IN CAPITAL OUTLAY

OW271231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Capital investment planned by major Japanese firms in fiscal 1984 shows a 4.9 percent rise over the preceding year under the lead of the electronics industry, up from an estimated 3.8 percent growth in fiscal 1983, an advisory body to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Friday. Some 1,800 firms in various industries plan to spend 11,890.4 billion yen (52.8 billion dollars) on new plants and equipment on a construction basis in the fiscal year starting this month, compared with an estimated 11,338.7 billion yen (50.4 billion dollars) in fiscal 1983, a subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council said.

The 4.9 percent increase is higher than any growth estimates announced recently by leading banks. The Japan Development Bank predicted a 2.6 percent rise but the Bank of Japan expected an 1.1 percent fall and the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan a 0.2 percent decline. The biannual MITI survey, conducted as of February 20 this year, covered manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms throughout Japan with a capital of 100 million yen (444,000 dollars) or more.

The 33-member subcommittee, chaired by Keio University Professor Kotaro Tsujimura, said that the 4.9 percent rise reflects Japan's slow but steady business recovery started in the latter half of last year. But this figure compared with rises of around 10 percent recorded during the post second oil crisis years except the 1983 fiscal year and lacked enough strength to propel Japan's business recovery, it said. The increase was also due to electronics and leasing industries with a high level of research and development investment and there are big regional differences with Hokkaido, northern Kyushu and Okinawa in the bottom level, the body said.

Capital investment to be made by manufacturing firms will be up 6.4 percent in fiscal 1984, compared with a 0.5 percent fall estimated for the fiscal 1983, ended last March 31. Investment planned by basic materials industries will decline 3.7 percent in fiscal 1984, compared with an 8.5 percent yearly loss projected for fiscal 1983. Investment by steels will show a 24.7 percent fall, following an 11.3 percent decline in the previous year. Investment planned by processing industries will show a rise of 15.6 percent, compared with an estimated 8.0 percent increase for 1983. Spending by electronic machinery firms will grow 43.9 percent, following a 58.1 percent jump in the preceding year.

Investment by nonmanufacturing firms rise 3.6 percent in the 1984 projection, compared with a 7.5 percent rise a year ago, led by leasing firms whose investment is to go up 19.7 percent. The subcommittee said that promotion of research and development investment for new technology, renewal of old equipment on a long-term plan and studies of broad measures by the government to lessen burdens of investment are necessary.

MITI PROPOSES JOINT STUDY TO PROMOTE IMPORTS

OW271151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is proposing joint study with foreign governments and corporations to facilitate import of foreign products to Japan in view of the persistent overseas criticism of the "closed" nature of the Japanese market, ministry officials said Friday.

"Foreign governments and corporations will be invited to join our field study program to expand imports of manufactured goods in design, brand, distribution channels and other areas," an official said. They will conduct joint study with related Japanese companies and the results of their study will be published in Japan and abroad.

The official said the program, tentatively called "Specified Product Trade Program," will be implemented as soon as possible to quell foreign criticisms about growing Japanese trade surplus with trading partners, especially those in Europe. European countries have complained about the difficulty in selling their products in Japan, citing various distribution bottlenecks and other hidden import barriers. "But these complaints or criticisms are usually based on lack of information or misunderstanding," the official said. The official also said the ministry will create a special section in charge of facilitating foreign investments in Japan, effective May 1. The section will provide specific information about investment locations and other related matters to foreign businesses wishing to invest in Japan, he said.

MITSUBISHI BANK REPORT PREDICTS PROFIT GAINS

OW271233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Japanese industrial companies are expected to post a 30 to 40 percent gain in ordinary profits as a whole during the first half of fiscal 1984 over the comparable period of the preceding year, Mitsubishi Bank said in its survey report Friday. The bright outlook is based on firming exports, rising domestic demand and expansion of the U.S. economy, it said.

Analyzing the current economic situation, the report said the processing industry continues to grow steadily and more companies in the crude materials industry are stepping up production. This trend will continue in the April-September period, according to the report. As reasons, the report cited growing domestic demand in steel, machine tool and industrial machinery sectors, along with recovery of investments in new plant and equipment. Growing personal consumption will also contribute to brisk sales of autos and electric home appliances, the report said.

In addition, it said, demand for synthetic textiles and cotton spinning products is expected to grow as inventories for winter clothings have been wiped out because of severe winter. Exports will move on a firm note for the six-month period as a whole, the report said. Exports of vessels, steel and petrochemical products are expected to decline, but those of videotape recorders (VTRs), microwave ovens, copying machines, office automation equipment to the U.S. are expected to grow. And exports of autos and small-size numerically-controlled equipment are projected to remain at high levels, the report said.

By industry, domestic demand for steel from electric home appliance makers and automakers are expected to increase 3 to 4 percent over the preceding six months. Steel exports to the U.S. and Southeast Asian nations will rise 4 to 5 percent, it said. But steel exports as a whole will decline 6-7 percent, affected by some 30 percent decrease in shipments to China. The report projected domestic and export demands for autos will grow 2-3 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Auto production during the first half year will rise 3 to 4 percent.

Sale of VTRs in the domestic market will increase 20 percent but those of color television sets and audio equipment will decline. As a result, the domestic demand during the period will level off, it said. Exports of VTRs and microwave ovens are projected to rise 7 percent. All in all, the electric home appliance industry's profits will increase by some 5 percent, the report said.

Domestic orders for machine tools, which account for 70 percent of total production, will be brisk due to booming sales of office automation equipment and VTRs, it said. Demand for numerically-controlled equipment will grow, especially in the sector of automobile parts, the report said. As a result, the machine tool industry is expected to show a 5-6 percent rise in orders and a 4-5 percent gain in production. Profits and sales will increase 30-40 percent and some 10 percent, respectively, it said.

MOTOR VEHICLE EXPORTS INCREASE IN FISCAL 1983

OW271239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 27 KYODO -- Japan's motor vehicle exports increased 1.7 percent from a year before to 5,690,183 in fiscal 1983, as steady shipments to North America and Europe wrote off poor sales in the Mideast, South America and Africa, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Friday. Passenger cars accounted for 3,773,459, down 0.8 percent, trucks 1,878,187, up 7.8 percent, and buses 38,537, down 18 percent. The total value of exports, including parts and knock-down kits, were put at 32,594.5 million dollars, up 12.7 percent from the preceding fiscal year.

In contrast, motorcycle exports decreased 32.7 percent to 2,288,901, due mainly to setbacks in North America and Europe. The value, also covering parts and kits, totaled 2,264.5 million dollars, down 18.6 percent. The combined value of auto and motorcycle exports came to 34,858.9 million dollars, accounting for 22.8 percent of Japan's overall fiscal 1983 exports which totaled 152.7 billion dollars. The comparable share was 23.2 percent in fiscal 1982.

The total exports of cars, trucks and buses accounted for 50.8 percent of the production for the year, fractionally down from 51.8 percent for the previous year. Exports of four-wheel vehicles to North America totaled 2,440,058, up 6.3 percent, and those to Europe gained 10.4 percent to 1,305,063.

Southeast Asia brought 554,484, up 6.2 percent; Oceania 375,244, up 5.8 percent; and Central America 163,436, up 10.5 percent. But sales to the Mideast, the third largest market, decreased 21.9 percent to 568,128. Exports to Africa fell 14.4 percent to 216,106 and those to South America sagged 44.2 percent to 55,139.

March exports of cars, trucks and buses totaled 443,416, down 12.3 percent from February and down 2.1 percent from March last year. They were valued at 2,616.2 million dollars, down 12.7 percent from a month before but up 8.1 percent over a year earlier.

Motorcycle exports in March, at 220,527, were down 0.7 percent from February and down 35.2 percent from March 1983. The value came to 247.3 million dollars, down 11.1 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively.

KIM II-SONG TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

SK292156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] On a visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim II-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

A DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim II-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, will make an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union near the end of May [owol hasungyonge] [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 2203 GMT on 29 April carries a report on Kim II-song's visit to the Soviet Union. It renders the delegation's time of departure as follows: "...in the second half of May..."] at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Minister.

AFP: DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FRANCE

NC272108 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 27 APR 84

[Text] Paris, April 27 (AFP) -- The North Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Kang Souk-chu has been in Paris in the first such visit of a high-ranking North Korean official, the North Korean trade mission disclosed today. North Korea and France do not have formal diplomatic relations.

The North Korean met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and other top officials since he arrived Monday for a week-long visit. On the agenda, North Korean officials said, were "problems concerning the relations between France and North Korea."

PRC LEADERS' SUPPORT IN REAGAN TALKS CITED

SK291314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] According to the 28 April edition of RENMIN RIBAO, Chinese leaders supported our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification at their talks with U.S. President Reagan, who was visiting China. Comrade Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, said that China's policy on the Korean question is clear. He then said that China hopes that the situation on the Korean peninsula will be stable for a long time and supports North and South Korea achieving peaceful reunification in the form of a confederal system by preventing someone from swallowing someone. He said that these two policies of China are very firm and that China opposes the U.S. troop deployment in South Korea. Comrade Hu Yaobang urged the U.S. Government to assume a positive attitude to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the State Council, said that the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the situation on the Korean peninsula will be alleviated and opposes any acts aggravating the strained situation. He then said that China hopes that the tripartite talks will be held at the earliest possible date.

REPORTAGE ON SECOND ROUND OF SPORTS TALKS WITH SOUTH

Text of Letter

SK280957 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] A letter from Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee was delivered at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Council at Panmunjom at 1600 this afternoon.

Two liaison officers authorized by the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee went to the site to deliver the letter. Two liaison officials from the South Korean side received the letter.

The letter from the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee follows:

To Chon Chu-yong, chairman of the Korean [taehan] Olympic Committee:

In the reply letter dated 24 April, instead of honestly acknowledging and reflecting on its wrong attitude toward talks, your side repeated an excuse which can convince no one, persisting in the improper attitude taken at the first round of talks between representatives of the North and the South Olympic committees. Furthermore, it is very regrettable that, despite the fact that your side aborted the talks by the rude act of politicizing sports talks and defaming the opposite side in the dialogue, it showed an insincere attitude toward our sincerity and generosity, even avoiding the date we had proposed for the next talks.

Indeed, responsibility for the fact that the first round of talks were broken off and that talks have not resumed until today lies totally with your side, which made political remarks, outside the realm of sports, by speaking for the authorities from the beginning of talks; premeditatedly made the atmosphere inside and outside the hall of talks awful; and failed to repent of its faults. Even now, your side should recognize that this is unanimously acknowledged by unbiased world public opinion as well as by reporters at home and abroad who directly witnessed and covered the talks.

With no excuse can your side evade the responsibility for politicizing the North-South sports talks and creating an artificial obstacle to them.

In actuality, if we wanted to discuss political questions at sports talks as your side did, there would be many things which our side could tell the authorities of your side. However, proceeding from the nature and mission of the bilateral sports talks which the nation and the world are watching, we do not try to act indiscreetly at sports talks and to do things outside our authority, unlike your side.

We have many things to talk about regarding the fact that your side without disciplining itself, sent an unreasonable letter this time, too, turning its face away from our sincerity and generosity. However, out of a single-hearted desire to realize without a moment's delay the earnest aspirations of the fellow countrymen for forming the first single team of the nation and out of a sense of responsibility to settle the question of forming a single team at an early date because the 23d Olympic Games are near at hand, we put up with everything and have decided to send all members of our side's delegation, including its head, to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Council at Panmunjom at 1000 on 30 April.

We strongly urge that your side come to the talks correctly recognizing our sincere stand and generosity and not again create an obstacle to the sports talks by speaking for the authorities.

[Signed] Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee

[Date] 28 April 1984

Kim Tuk-chun Speaks

SK300206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0139 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The second meeting between the representatives of the Olympic Committees of the North and the South to form a single team is being held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom beginning at 1000 on 30 April.

The first talks between the representatives of the Olympic Committees of the North and the South, which were held on 9 April after our initial proposal for forming a single team from the North and the South to participate in the 23d Olympic Games and the ensuring international games, were aborted by the South Korean side's unjust stand and attitude to politicize the sports meeting.

Following this, because of our side's serious, sincere efforts and tolerance, the sports talks are again being held today. Participating in the talks from our side are five delegates headed by Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee. Five South Korean representatives are also participating in the talks.

Present at Panmunjom are numerous reporters from the North and the South and foreign reporters to cover the second North-South sports talks aimed at forming a single team.

At the talks, Kim Tuk-chun, head of our side's delegation, is speaking first.

The talks are continuing.

WICKHAM'S REMARKS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT' DENOUNCED

SK280819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham said the "Team Spirit" practice of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and the invasion of Grenada by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces last October prove that the U.S. Army can fight a "no-notice" war, according to the April 6 issue of the Pacific STARS AND STRIPES, the organ of the U.S. Defense Department.

This outburst of the sabre-rattler revealed that the frantic "Team Spirit" war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets every year under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" are a "test war" and "preliminary war" aimed at starting a war against the North.

Wickham's statement that the "Team Spirit" war practice along with the U.S. troops' invasion of Grenada proved the U.S. Army's capacity of fighting a "no-notice war" not only reveals the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercises but also shows that the U.S. imperialists might ignite a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula through a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea any moment.

Facts show that U.S. imperialism is the heinous criminal opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States must give up the foolish scheme to unleash a war against the North and respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks to remove tension and preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, lending an ear to the voices of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

U.S., SOUTH JOINT 'MYOLGONG-84' EXERCISE FLAYED

NODONG SINMUN Comments

SK272345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0945 GMT 27 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 April commentary: "The Myolgong Racket Is Expediting Their Own Downfall"]

[Text] From 23 to 26 April, a large-scale provocative war exercise racket against us was staged in South Korea. On the first day of the training, the rascals carried scores of mock spies, armed with rockets and mortars, in helicopters and infiltrated them into the foreground of the second capitol building of the puppet administration. Coinciding with this, the puppet army, police, reserve force and Civil Defense Corps were mobilized urgently to this site amid sounds of a siren, thus kicking up a row of smashing the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have staged such a racket in some 900 places covering broad areas in South Korea, including Seoul, Kyonggi Province, and Kangwon Province by mobilizing more than 3.5 million people including the puppet army, police, reserve force, Civil Defense Corps and government officials, the residents in the areas concerned, and even the U.S. troops in South Korea.

On the night of 25 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up in the field, received a report on the situation of the "Myolgong-84" training, and raved that the defense of coastal areas should be strengthened, the system of reporting should be thoroughly established and so forth, thus fanning the anticommunist frenzy for war.

In the meantime, training in firing is being staged in the seas around Koje Island in the Southern Sea and around Yedo Island in the Western Sea from 23 April.

It has been learned that this training in firing will continue for a week. Because of such frenzied rackets by the puppets, the smell of powder is dense in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, the largest in history, by mobilizing more than 200,000 enormous troops. Following this, they continued frenzied war exercises. Thus, they showed a filthy nature as warmongers and servants for war.

Our proposal for tripartite talks in providing a turning point to prevent the danger of war in Korea and in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification is winning the support and agreement of people at home and abroad every day.

At this very time, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a frenzied war exercise on the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This is an open challenge to us who are making efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean issue.

The recent "Myolgong-84" war exercise was designed to inspect the wartime mobilization posture of not only the puppet army and police but also the semi-military forces and residents and to perfect their posture.

The "Team Spirit-84" war exercise, the largest-scale in history, was designed to launch a surprise attack on our republic. Even after this exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are accelerating war preparations while drastically increasing the armed forces.

Raving about a surprise attack by the North, armed provocations, and so forth, the puppets are raving as if something is going to happen soon. A few days ago the traitor puppet even called in children and said that the South is fighting against the North in the military, diplomatic, and economic fields, thus instigating the North-South confrontation.

The racket which the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged recently is a criminal maneuver aimed at perfecting the preparations for northward invasion. All facts clearly show how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are running amok to finally provoke a new war in Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique turned South Korea into a site of constant war by continuously staging frenzied war exercises. Thus, it is pursuing a criminal aim to escape its crisis by creating an atmosphere of terror among the South Korean people.

The recent war exercise was staged at a time when the students' struggle against the military fascist rule in South Korea for democracy on campus and in society is being enhanced. As shown in the student struggles persistently staged in many places in South Korea, including Seoul and Kwangju, the students are gradually expanding the scale of their struggle, shouting slogans demanding an end to campus surveillance, dissolution of the Student Defense Corps, abolition of coercive conscription, resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, overthrow of the dictatorship and the achievement of national reunification.

The students resisted the combat police, who were rushing toward them firing tear gas, with stones, and are persistently staging sit-ins and demonstration struggles. Under such circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is waging war rackets under the slogan of "Myolgong" by mobilizing not only the puppet army and police but also the reserve force, Civil Defense Corps, and even plain residents. It is talking as if a southward invasion is imminent and attempting to check the students' struggle by creating an atmosphere of terror and diverting their attention elsewhere. Thus it is maneuvering to settle the situation.

Instigating the North-South confrontation while staging a frenzied war exercise for one's own power is an antinational criminal act which can be committed only by such a vicious national traitor as Chon Tu-hwan.

The war exercise racket staged under the billboard of "Myolgong" clearly showed how preposterous and deceptive are the remarks about talks of the two sides, reunification, and so forth made by the puppets.

The war rackets perpetrated under the billboard of "Myolgong" cannot be a means for the puppets to survive. The warmongers crying for "Myolgong" will only face their own downfall.

VRPR on War 'Preparations'

SK291013 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Despite the strong opposition of our people, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring launched a 4-day war exercise called "Myolgong-84" in Seoul and in Kyonggi and Kangwon Provinces on 23 April. As has already been reported, more than 3.5 million men from the U.S. forces, the South Korean Army, the police, the Homeland Defense Reservist Forces, the militia, the government, and local residents were mobilized in this war exercise.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring raised a commotion in designating the aggressors, called agents, who were infiltrated from land, the sea, and the sky, and in annihilating them, firing guns.

The staging of this military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan following the largest war exercise in history, called "Team Spirit-84," shows that they are making preparations for a war of northward invasion and they are trying to suppress with arms the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which has been daily stepped up among students and to fan the sentiment of North-South confrontation.

PRAVDA Commentary Cited

SK280347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 25 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA April 25 carried a commentary under the title "Punitive Forces Are Conducting Training" in denunciation of the "Myolgong (Destroy Communism) 84" of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

Noting that the new provocative show of force started as soon as the "Team spirit 84" joint military exercises closed, the paper said: In the course of the "Myolgong 84" manoeuvres the South Korean Army and the police are mastering cooperation with U.S. troops in the struggle against the so-called "terrorists." The "Myolgong 84" manoeuvres were started against a background of the new flare up of student unrest in South Korea.

The participants in student demonstrations demand that an end be put to police arbitrariness, that spending for military purposes making up 40 percent of the budget be cut and that efforts be made to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem without outside interference.

The political and anti-"government" trend of those youth actions are a cause of growling concern in Seoul and Washington where it is remembered that it was precisely student unrest that triggered a chain of developments which toppled Syngman Rhee in the 1960s and Pak Chong-Hui in the 1970s. So Washington's advocates of "human rights" are in a hurry to provide aid for the present Seoul dictator Chon Tu-Hwan to carry out "punitive operations" against his own people.

PROJECTED WEAPONS SUPPLIES TO SOUTH CONDEMNED

SK272255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists decided to supply new military equipment of 180 kinds including improved "TOW" missiles and Blackhawk helicopters to their aggression forces present in South Korea within the coming 2-3 years, according to a radio report from Seoul. This was made clear at a meeting of U.S. imperialist masters and South Korean puppets held in the United States on April 23 under the name of "academic seminar."

The budget for the increased supply of military hardware is under consideration at U.S. Congress. This is part of the desperate war preparations stepped up by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

TASS CITED ON SOUTH'S WEAPONS PRODUCTION

SK300336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- TASS on April 26 noted that the pro-American Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime is frenziedly hastening the production of weapons. Recalling that the "launching ceremony" of a destroyer was held at a shipyard of South Korea a few days ago, the news agency said:

The production of tanks and other military equipment is going on in the South of the Korean peninsula with the help of U.S. munitions industries. The military and financial "aid" of the U.S. Administration to Chon Tu-hwan the dictator is on the annual rise. South Korea will receive weapons worth \$9,000 million from the United States in the 1982-1986 period.

While helping its puppet build up huge military potentials, the United States intends to deploy cruise missiles and neutron weapons, hastening the "modernisation" of its armoury of nuclear missiles in the south of the Korean peninsula. This aggressive policy of the United States is aimed at frightening the countries in this region which pursue a policy against U.S. imperialism and heightening the tension in Asia, remarked the news agency.

CHON REMARKS ON NATIONAL REUNIFICATION SCORED

SK281006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 27 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 28 April commentary: "A Colonial Puppet's Obtrusive Prattle"]

[Text] In an interview with a foreign news agency on 24 April, puppet Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea babbled about South-South cooperation and so-called summit talks about it.

Having interrupted the national cause and independent development of the peoples of newly emerging countries, the puppet traitor, a dirty executor of the U.S. imperialists' aggression, embellished his sordid face and, changing his tune, obtrusively prattled about South-South cooperation among developing countries and summit talks. Herein lurks a farfetched scheme.

The puppet's absurd remarks and acts seek the impure political purpose of hiding his nature as a colonial puppet who exercises no sovereignty, and of escaping crises at home and abroad by squeezing himself into the ranks of the nonaligned and Third World countries under the cloak of a developing and independent country.

Today, the South Korean puppet clique has been completely abandoned by the world's progressive people who treasure justice and peace as well as by the South Korean people because of its dirty treacherous and nation-selling acts. A dirty colonial puppet, a fascist murderer, and the incarnation of violence -- these are publicly recognized synonyms of the people of the world for the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

In an effort to extricate himself from this status, the puppet traitor is stretching his dirty hands to newly emerging countries that are advancing along the anti-imperialist road for independence and even to countries which he has adopted as hostile countries, while making sheep's eyes at them under the disguise of South-South cooperation.

On that day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about reunification for the nation and by the nation and North-South dialogue, disguising himself as being interested in the reunification of the country. It is known to the world that, while paying lipservice to dialogue and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has thrown a wet blanket over the people's desire for reunification and has heightened the barrier of division, begging for permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and clamoring about anticommunist confrontation and reunification through the annihilation of communism. What the puppet clique does is commit purely criminal acts against the nation and independent reunification.

This notwithstanding, the puppet traitor is raving about reunification for the nation and by the nation. How brazen he is! It is obvious that the puppets, who sell out the interests of the country and the nation by flattering foreign forces and rush along the road of treachery, pay no attention to national interests.

At the very moment traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled about dialogue, the puppets aggravated the situation by frantically waging the provocative "Myolgong-84" war exercise.

Clamoring about dialogue, rejecting our tripartite talks proposal, the most reasonable way for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, and kicking up war rackets against us is a brazen act. It is very foolish for the puppet clique to try to acquit itself of its crimes before the nation by weaving words, such as the so-called nation and reunification.

Penetrating the Chon Tu-hwan ring's sordid nature, the people will never tolerate the puppets' brazen sophism and deceptive tricks.

CASE OF S. KOREAN ACTRESS, FILM MAKER DISCUSSED

SK280030 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] With the fleeing overseas by Miss Choe Un-hui and Mr Sin Sang-ok being made known recently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has stepped up slanderous anticommunist maneuvers, babbling about "kidnapping." Through talks by those who met personally with the Choe Un-hui-Sin Sang-ok couple, however, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's mean slanderous anti-communist maneuvers have been exposed in broad daylight. Let us now hear about this from station announcer (Kim Chol-kun):

[(Kim)] The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been engaged in anticommunist rackets these days, raving that the North kidnapped Miss Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok. The Japanese weekly magazine SUNDAY MAINICHI carried an article by Japanese music critic (Kusakabe Kyushiro), a friend of Sin Sang-ok, who met personally with Miss Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in December last year and in March of this year. The article made public that Mr Sin was not kidnapped but fled for political reasons, creating considerable repercussions again.

(Kyushiro) wrote about his last meeting with Sin Sang-ok in Japan. The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung in 1973 and the emergency measure in 1974 represented the political unrest in South Korea. Director Sin, who went to Japan at that time after a long interval, looked serious and pained enough for the author to readily assure that Mr Sin had had some great change of mind. The director confessed that he was unable to make films in South Korea.

Director Sin forfeited his studio and went to Japan after nearly being banished from South Korean filmdom. Director Sin, who had been desperately trying to make (?films) in collaboration with a Hong Kong (?studio) and with productions in the United States and Europe, suddenly disappeared after leaving for Hong Kong in July 1978. The writer thought that director Sin was killed by Pak Chong-hui, because, at that time, Pak Chong-hui was pressuring him regarding his plan to make a film in Japan about the Kim Tae-chung kidnapping.

Then, last November he received an international phone call from Sin Sang-ok in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, and made an appointment to meet him, along with Miss Choe Un-hui, in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, last December. The writer met them in the Hilton Hotel in Budapest and found Director Sin Sang-ok looking cheerful, healthy, and even younger. They are making a long dramatic film tentatively titled "The Secret Envoy That Never Returns," which is being produced with cooperation from Czechoslovak authorities.

He is shooting the picture on location in [word indistinct], Prague, Budapest, and other places in Europe. Director Sin smiled for the first time in 5 years, saying that he can now make films his own way for the first time in a long time.

The writer quoted Sin's remarks on how he fled and on his state of mind when he fled: "At that time I was almost trapped, worrying about the family I left in Seoul. I reluctantly attempted to go to the United States. Apparently, however, the government disseminated to many countries the absurd information that I was a wife murderer. After the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo rejected my visa, I tried again to get a visa in Hong Kong to no avail. At a loss, I went to Paris by way of Switzerland, and was rejected there again for the same reason I came up against in other countries. Then I learned in Paris, of the Kim Hyong-uk incident. I heard that a South Korean friend in the United States was also being subjected to suppression. Fearing for my safety, I was compelled to go to East Europe. Being far from South Korea, many memories came to mind when I thought of what happened there.

I then came in contact with the North and entered that country. I had a number of opportunities to talk with the leadership of the country. I also met Secretary Kim Chong-il, who said that he had seen all of my films and highly valued my techniques as a director and respected me as an artist. He said that he would not impose ideology on me, nor would he impose any restrictions on my production activities, and urged me to actively make films to help the masses in the North and South. Therefore, I made up my mind to settle in the North, and decided to have home base in East Europe to engage in film production with an international perspective. 'The Secret Envoy That Never Returned' -- the film's tentative title -- is the first production. It is being produced under the name 'a Sin Film Production.' With cooperation of Czechoslovakia and other European countries, a good film has been completed for the first time in a long time. I intend to continue producing films in collaboration with the North and East European countries. For that purpose, I have located the head office of Sin Film Productions in Budapest."

Finally, the writers said that he met Mr Sin Sang-ok again in Budapest 3 months later and was deeply moved by "The Secret Envoy That Never Returns" during its preview. In friendship, he congratulated director Sin on his new start.

SITUATION ON CAMPUSES IN SOUTH REVIEWED

Hanguk Students' Actions

SK272253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The students of "Hanguk Theological Seminary" who had detained on the afternoon of April 25 two reptile reporters of the puppet radio office for their slander of the anti-"government" struggle of students waged an all-night sit-in that night, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They denounced the thoughtless act of men of the press for their distorted report of the just struggle of students and chanted slogans all night in high spirits, demanding freedom of the press and democratization of the campus and society.

On the afternoon of April 26 the students of the seminary found three reporters of the puppet radio office in a village in front of the seminary and walked them off to the seminary to condemn the crime of reptile journalists in serving the puppets.

Chonnam Students Fight Police

SK272249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The students of Chonnam University in Kwangju, South Korea, while holding a demonstration on April 26 in demand of the democratisation of the campus and society, knocked down with rocks more than 70 policemen who pounced upon them, according to a report from Kwangju.

That afternoon the students held a demonstration at the plaza in front of the university library, shouting antifascist slogans including the abolition of the fascist "system of suspension from school for guidance." When the police inflicted wounds upon five students in their reckless suppression, the students showered rocks upon them, knocking down policemen en masse. The demonstration started by 250-odd students was reportedly joined in by over 500 in the course of rock-hurling battle.

Hanyang, Tongguk Demonstrations

SK280421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- More than 500 students of Hanyang University in Seoul waged a demonstration again on April 27, ardently demanding the democratization of the campus and society, according to a report from Seoul. Student demonstrators who marched in fine array to the university gate to go out to the street showered rocks over the riot police when they blocked them.

Almost at the same time, students of Tongguk University also held a demonstration in demand of campus democracy. When stooges of the puppet clique in the university tried to bar their struggle, students fought, smashing the windows of the university as an expression of their resentment.

According to another report, students of "Hanguk Theological Seminary" in South Korea knocked down 87 riot police in their demonstrations on April 19 and 24.

Army, Police Posted at Sogang

SK290920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique have posted puppet troops and police at Sogang University in Seoul under the pretext of someone's "safety" from April 28, according to a report of "Radio No 1" from Seoul.

This was brought to light when the president of Sogang University at the instructions of the fascist clique publicized a "notice" that army and police would be placed at the university from April 28 for the "safety" of a foreign visitor who would come in early May.

This is a heinous move of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to threaten and suppress the students with someone's "visit" as a pretext and check their anti-"government" action.

ENVOY'S REMARKS ON JAPAN'S POSITION ON TALKS HIT

SK270722 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] On 23 April, Japanese Ambassador to Korea Maeda raved in the Plaza Hotel that the basic position of the Japanese Government is to support dialogue between the persons concerned in the North and the South.

This is an impertinent act of pouring cold water over realizing the tripartite talks.

There is no alternative to realizing the tripartite talks as proposed by the North in order to provide a turning point in preventing a new war on the Korean peninsula and achieving peace and peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, the Japanese reactionaries support the talks between the persons concerned in the North and the South, which is merely a deceptive reunification slogan advanced by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. This shows that they are maneuvering to realize their old ambition for the Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere by taking the Chon Tu-hwan clique as their guide.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop all acts hindering the realization of tripartite talks and act discreetly.

BENIN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

Papers Welcome Visit

SK270439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- Papers here today carry editorial articles welcoming the Korea visit of a government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Adjibade Tiamiou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the current visit of the delegation to our country will mark an important occasion in further consolidating and developing the friendship forged between Korea and Benin on the road of anti-imperialism and independence, a NODONG SINMUN article continues: The revolution made in Benin on October 26, 1972, was an epochal event which opened the road of a new turn in building a new society of the Benin people. Today the Benin people are energetically waging a struggle for building a socialist society put forward by President Mathieu Kerekou. Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Benin Government is making an active effort for the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Our people sincerely congratulate the Benin people on their successes and extend solidarity with them in their just cause. The Korea visit of President Mathieu Kerekou in 1976 developed Korea-Benin friendship to a new, higher stage. The Korean people are glad to have the Benin people as a close friend in Africa.

An article of MINJU CHOSON points out: The Korean people are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will constantly expand and develop in conformity with the non-aligned principle.

Arrival Reported

SK271136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Tiamiou Adjibade arrived in Pyongyang by plane on April 27 for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Benin people at the airport. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop.

Delegations Meet

SK280357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- Talks between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Benin were held in Pyongyang on April 27.

Present there on our side were Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Tiamiou Adjibade, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Benin, and Benin Ambassador to Korea Deguenon Cosme.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Talk With Kim Yong-nam

SK280833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on April 27 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by His Excellency Tiamiou Adjibade, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and Benin Ambassador to Korea Deguenon Cosme.

Kim Yong-nam Addresses Banquet

SK291228 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Speech by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at a banquet for a government delegation from the People's Republic of Benin held at the People's Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 27 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] At this significant place where feelings of friendship are overflowing, I once again warmly welcome the precious diplomatic envoys of the Beninese people who have come to our country.

The Korean and Beninese peoples are intimate brothers who have always helped and supported each other in the sacred struggle to liquidate all forms of domination and subjugation in your country and in the rewarding struggle to build a new society. Though the peoples of our two countries live tens of thousands of miles apart, their feelings of friendship are enhanced with each passing day precisely because of these relations.

In particular, his excellency the esteemed minister has been very active in supporting our just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country since he worked as the head of the Benin mission at the United Nations. Because of this, he is well known to our people.

You have made a friendly visit to our country in the best period in terms of the natural seasons and in the development of the relations between the two countries.

The flower garden of friendship which was personally planted and has been cultivated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our people, and His Esteemed Excellency Mathieu Kerekou is today fully blooming and emitting its fragrance throughout the world.

We feel very satisfied with the ties of friendship between Korea and Benin, which are being further deepened with each passing day in accordance with the milestone provided by the heads of state of the two countries. The friendship and cooperation which are being strengthened between the Korean and Beninese people have actively contributed to promoting the work of building a new society in our two countries.

Today, the fraternal Beninese people are vigorously struggling to build a prosperous new Benin in accordance with the line for socialist construction set forth by His Esteemed Excellency Mathieu Kerekou while gallantly smashing all forms of destructive and sabotage maneuvers by the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. This makes a great impression on and gives encouragement to our people.

The DPRK Government has high regard for the People's Republic of Benin because it has opposed imperialism, colonialism, and racism; has strengthened and developed the Non-aligned Movement; and has developed friendly relations with all countries under the principle of independence.

We sincerely rejoice over all success attained by the Beninese Government and people in their struggle for the independence and development of the country and, at the same time, sincerely wish them greater progress in their struggle in the future.

Today, our country has greeted a golden age of national prosperity, unprecedented in history. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-sighted plan to bestow a paradise, a better place in which to live, on our people is now in full bloom thanks to the wise leadership of our party.

Cherishing in their hearts the honor and pride of living in the prosperous fatherland of chuche, our people are now accelerating socialist construction and vigorously staging the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Of course, there are still obstacles and difficulties ahead of our people on the road to national reunification. But our people will achieve national reunification without fail with the united strength of all the nation and amid the support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world who love peace and justice.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the government and people of your country for their active support and encouragement to our people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Today's situation, in which imperialists' maneuvers for aggression against and interference in the nonaligned countries have been unprecedentedly intensified, urgently demands the further development of the Nonaligned Movement and the strengthening of unity and cooperation among the newly emerging countries.

Upholding the banner of unity, we will firmly unite with the peoples of the nonaligned countries and the newly emerging countries and will make all possible efforts to build a prosperous new world devoid of imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, and oppression.

Firmly believing that your visit to our country will contribute to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries to a higher stage and to strengthening friendship among the nonaligned countries, I propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Beninese peoples, to the long life and good health of His Esteemed Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the health of His Esteemed Excellency Adjibade Tiamiou, and to the health of all comrades and friends.

FURTHER ON COMMEMORATION OF KPA ANNIVERSARY

DPRK Embassies' Activities

SK280814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- Functions were held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

A film show, reception and press conference were held at the DPRK mission in China, press conferences at the DPRK missions in Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, a reception at the DPRK mission in the GDR and a press conference, cocktail party, film show and photo exhibition at the DPRK mission in Egypt. A film show was held at the DPRK mission in Afghanistan and a cocktail party and film show at the DPRK mission in Nepal. On display in the function halls were photographs showing the road of brilliant victory covered by the heroic Korean People's Army. Present there were commanding officers of the armies, functionaries of public organisations and men of the press of the host countries. Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in these countries.

The attendants at the receptions raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Korean films including "Pyongyang Today," "Wolmi Island," and "The U.S. Imperialists' Occupation of South Korea Is the Cause of National Split" were screened at the film shows.

Foreign Functions Held

SK200352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA) -- Functions were held in many countries on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Meetings were held on April 23 at the flying unit in Bucharest and on April 19 at the military academy in Pitesti, Arges, Romania. In his speech the principal of the military academy in Pitesti said that the Korean People's Army founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song drove back the U.S. imperialists and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war. This clearly showed that no force on earth could bring to their knees a people who rose in a struggle to defend their freedom and independence with their lives, he stressed.

A meeting was held on April 20 under the cosponsorship of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence of Yugoslavia, the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Belgrade Military District. In his speech Stevan Korna, chief editor of the Yugoslav People's Army magazine FRONT, said Comrade Kim Il-song, the brilliant commander of revolutionary armed forces, has earned himself fame as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. He stressed that the Korean people had won the independence of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A meeting was held on April 23 at the Milanovac City Garrison Command of Yugoslavia and a photo exhibition opened on April 20 at the Belgrade People's Army hall. Meanwhile, a meeting was held on April 16 at the military department of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The director of the military training department of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union said in his speech that it was thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, that the Korean People's Army has been strengthened and developed into invincible revolutionary armed forces. Messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Other Activities Noted

SK290903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA) -- Functions were held in foreign countries in celebration of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A photo exhibition was opened on April 20 at the hall of the People's Army in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Placed in the hall of the photo exhibition was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song among soldiers. Immortal classic works of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were exhibited there. Pictures showing the life of the soldiers of the Korean People's Army were on display. A photo exhibition and an opening ceremony of the Korean film week were held at the House of Culture of Egypt on April 22, a film show and a lecture at the Ministry of Tea and Coffee Development of Ethiopia on April 21 and a film show at the broadcasting station of Ethiopia on April 17.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Cited

SK281112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA April 25 carried an article on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

It said that in the historic period of 50 odd-years the Korean People's Army has devotedly struggled to win and defend the freedom and independence of the country and covered a glorious and militant path. Noting that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army valiantly fought against the U.S. imperialists, displaying mass heroism in the past fatherland liberation war, it said: The war against the U.S. aggression was indeed an all-people war. Therefore, the "scorched earth" tactics, indiscriminate bombing of peaceful cities and massive use of germ weapons could not bring victory to Washington. Even after the signing of the Armistice Agreement in Korea U.S. imperialism did not give up its wild hegemonist ambition against Korea. The United States has been aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and barring the peaceful reunification of the artificially divided country for over 30 years. Washington and its South Korean puppets are ceaselessly committing large-scale war provocations near the Military Demarcation Line. The United States refused the DPRK's initiatives for the reunification of the country and is constantly staging campaigns threatening People's Korea.

Today the Korean People's Army is a modernised army with commanding officers and political workers with high technique. The soldiers of the Korean People's Army are intensifying combat and political training, not sparing their strength. They are always ready to defend the gains of the people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON REAGAN'S CHINA VISIT

SK300226 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Apr 84 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry, which has been carefully watching U.S. President Reagan's visit to Red China, has been in an emergency operation posture since 26 April. On 27 April, Pak Kon-u, director-general of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau, said: "Secretary of State Shultz is expected to come to the ROK on 1 May to explain the results of President Reagan's visit to Red China. Under these circumstances, is there any reason for one to dampen our interest by notifying our government in advance of the matters which have been discussed in Beijing? It is routine for relevant divisions, like the North America Division of the bureau, to work in an emergency duty posture."

Meanwhile, strangely coincidental with President Reagan's visit to Red China, Harriet Isom, chief of a section in the State Department's Personnel Affairs Section, who has been designated as director of the Office of Korean Affairs of the department, arrived in the ROK on 23 April. She will be in charge of the Korean affairs for the U.S. Administration. She returned home on 27 April after meeting with concerned officials of the Foreign Ministry, thus attracting public attention.

It has been learned that new Section Chief Isom will be officially inaugurated at the end of June as the successor to Section Chief Lambertson, who has been reassigned to the U.S. Embassy in Australia. The 48 year-old, unmarried female diplomat has been in charge of political affairs for Indonesia, Malaysia, and portions of Africa, such as Niger, in the past. This was her first visit the ROK.

CHOSON ILBO: U.S.-SINO TALKS ON KOREA FAIL

SK291326 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Policy of the United States and Communist China Toward the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, now visiting Communist China, held a series of talks with Communist Chinese leaders on 27 and 28 April. The summit talks between the two countries have drawn keen attention not only from South Korea but also from the whole world. Meanwhile, it has been disclosed through such talks that the two countries hold different views on international issues, including the issue of Taiwan.

This was quite a contrast to the Communist Chinese authorities' heart-warming hospitality accorded Reagan, which includes a 21-gun salute, a grand banquet, and luxurious lodging quarters. In reporting Reagan's address, the Communist Chinese television broadcast deleted Reagan's denunciation of the Soviet Union's shooting down of a KAL airplane and the Soviet military threat.

This shows that Communist China is very careful not to excite the Soviet Union and that it has pursued a diplomatic policy of dealing equally with the United States and the Soviet Union. As for the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula, it has been noted that the two countries still hold different views.

Reagan proposed to communist China that the United States and Communist China cooperate in demilitarizing the present Demilitarized Zone on the Korean peninsula. To this proposal, Communist China made clear once again its attitude of opposing the present U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula.

At the same time, Communist China went so far as to declare that the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea constituted the loss of reputation by the United States. It has been also disclosed that the two countries hold different views on holding talks among the countries concerned for a solution to the question of the Korean peninsula.

In the Sino-U.S. summit talks, the U.S. side expressed its support for direct talks between North and South Korea and proposed the holding of 4-way talks involving North and South Korea, the United States, and Communist China. However, the Communist Chinese side expressed its support for the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. It has been reported that, despite such differences in views, the two countries agreed on the need to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

In this regard, the Communist Chinese side expressed its hope for durable stability on the Korean peninsula and, at the same time, made clear its stand of opposing any armed provocations between North and South Korea.

The Communist Chinese side, however, still supported North Korea's stand on reunification by supporting its proposal to establish a confederal system between North and South Korea. Furthermore, the Communist Chinese side went so far as to urge the United States to adopt a more active attitude toward the alleviation of tension between the two parts of Korea.

Emphasizing peace and its principle is common in all international conferences. Therefore, emphasizing peace and its principle has no significance itself. What is important is an agreement on detailed plans to achieve peace.

From this point of view, we can say that the Sino-U.S. summit talks this time have failed as far as the question of peace on the Korean peninsula is concerned. We think that such a failure is attributed to the support by the Communist Chinese side of the Kim Il-song-proposed North-South confederal system and his strategy calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, which are the basis of the North Korean strategy for South Korean revolution and for the liberation of South Korea.

If Communist China did not support this strategy of North Korea, Kim Il-song would tilt to the Soviet side. This is precisely the agony for Communist China.

However, we believe that Communist China would not force the United States to accept the demands of North Korea. In other words, it is certain that Communist China will continue to support North Korea's stand while increasing exchanges with South Korea in nonpolitical fields, thus soothing both North Korea and the United States.

EDITORIAL ON U.S. STRATEGY TO BLOCK USSR

SK301003 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 84 P 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Strategy To Check Soviet Expansionism"]

[Text] It has been vividly revealed in the recent development of Sino-U.S. relations that the U.S. strategy to check the Soviet Union in Northeast Asia is aimed at blocking Soviet expansionism with a quadripartite system in which Communist China joins in the existing tripartite security cooperation system among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. It seems that the concept of the basic U.S. strategy toward the Soviet Union in this region envisages that Communist China will take charge of blocking Soviet ground forces, South Korea checks North Korea -- which is a most realistic factor to provoke a war in this region -- Japan blocks the Soviet's southward advance with its navy and air force, and the United States takes charge of nuclear strategy against the Soviet Union, thus seeing to it that the four countries share in the defense of this region.

The U.S. concept of such a shared defense by the four countries has not yet taken concrete shape. However, it is apparent that the United States is now working out this concept. Of course, it is premature to immediately realize this concept.

There are preconditions to be considered prior to the realization of this concept. In other words, the Communist Chinese Army has not been modernized enough to check the Soviet Army and, furthermore, today's Sino-U.S. relations have not yet matured enough to enjoy military cooperation or a military alliance between the two countries. Japan, too, is too weak to check the Soviet Navy and Air Force. Accordingly, in order to realize shared defense by the four countries, it is required that the understanding between the United States and Communist China should be further narrowed and Japan's naval and air power should be further strengthened.

It can be concluded that the United States will be compelled to maintain its security efforts in Northeast Asia at the present level until a shared defense by the four countries has been achieved realistically. However, according to an analysis, the possibility for success in the U.S. strategy to check the Soviet Union through a military defense shared by South Korea, the United States, Japan, and Communist China is very high. This is based on the fact that South Korea, Japan, and Communist China -- which are the direct countries concerned in this region -- have expressed serious concerns over ever-increasing Soviet military expansion in the Far East and to such concerns by these countries are directly linked with those of the United States.

At present, however, it is unthinkable for South Korea, Japan, and Communist China to maintain military ties simply because of their obligation to the strategy to check the Soviet Union. It is desirable to maintain individual military cooperation systems between South Korea and the United States, between the United States and Japan, and between the United States and Communist China with the United States as their main axis.

The role of South Korea and its geopolitical position in the new U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union are still evaluated as important. However, until recent years, the position of South Korea in the U.S. strategy in the Far East simply declared critically importance. In other words, it was declared that the security of South Korea was important for the security of Japan and that the Japan was directly linked to the security of the United States.

But, this changed by Reagan's visit to South Korea last year. Since Reagan visited South Korea, South Korea has been regarded as a vital area of interest. Thus, the strategic position of South Korea in the U.S. Far East strategy has changed. If the Soviet Union triggered a military dispute in the Far East, it would not directly confront the United States, but would use North Korea as its war proxy. This is the unanimous view of military experts.

North Korea has used 25 percent of its GNP for military spending and has built up its military strength to the present 750,000 along with the reinforcement of various offensive military equipment. At the same time, it has been reported that Kim Il-song will visit the USSR. All of this is by no means accidental. We should not only keep watching the trend of the U.S. strategy to check Soviet expansionism as well as the trend of Sino-U.S. relations, but also strengthen our own security and seek our national interests by wisely coping with the current developing situation in this region.

RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM NORTH REPORTED

SK291202 Seoul YONHAP in English 1153 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 29 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has agreed to South Korea's counterproposal to resume the inter-Korean sports officials meeting on Monday (April 30) at the truce village of Panmunjom, South Korean National Olympic Committee officials said Sunday. South Korean National Olympic Committee Chairman Chong Chu-yong Tuesday sent a letter to the North counterproposing the meeting be held on Monday.

The officials said the North sent a letter Saturday to inform of its agreement on the South's counterproposal. The first meeting on April 9 ended in rupture when North Korean delegates walked out of the conference in protest over the South Korean delegates' demand for North Korean apology for the terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, last October.

The second meeting will open at 10 a.m. (0100 GMT) Monday at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the truce village, some 40 kilometers north of Seoul.

YONHAP REPORTS ON 2D NORTH-SOUTH SPORTS TALKS

SK300653 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Panmunjom, Korea, April 30 (YONHAP) -- South Korean chief delegate to the inter-Korean sports talks which resumed Monday in this truce village, called for national reconciliation and mutual trust between the two Koreas as the prerequisite for successful joint participation in future international sports events and brisk inter-Korean sports exchanges. In a 47-minute keynote speech to the second meeting held 21 days after the first meeting ended in a rupture, Kim Chong-kyu, chief delegate of the five-member South Korean sports negotiating team argued that the meeting will have no significance if the delegates "who seek national reconciliation and mutual trust" only discuss sports affairs bypassing "fratricidal massacre" of the Rangoon bombing.

He questioned in the 23-page prepared speech the sincerity of the North Korean side which he accused of having come out with a proposal for inter-Korean dialogue without any apology for the "anti-national provocations" like the Rangoon bombing and the kidnapping of two South Korean movie figures perpetrated by the North. Saying that the personal security of South Korean athletes to play on inter-Korean teams is the "basic right" of all athletes and ardent hopes of their parents, Kim demanded the North to provide safety measures and environments enabling the athletes of the two Koreas to contact and cooperate with each other at ease.

"It would be the yardstick to measure the North's sincerity," Kim said. It is just like building a house without laying cornerstones to push for the sports talks while neglecting the safety measures." Saying that the meeting would have no particular meaning if it aims only at the Los Angeles Olympics, Kim proposed to the North Korean delegation to discuss not only forming single teams to compete in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, 1986 Seoul Asian Games, 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, and other future international sports events but also inter-Korean sports exchanges.

In addition, Kim called on South and North Korea to hold games to select players for the single teams alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang without delay. The two sides should organize subcommittees to discuss details of the selection games immediately, Kim said.

Further Reportage on Talks

SK300707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, April 30 (YONHAP) -- North Korean chief delegate Kim Tuk-chun reiterated the North's claim that the terrorist bombing in Rangoon last October was South Korea's own action. Reading a prepared text, Kim also argued that two South Korean movie figures -- actress Choe Un-hui and her film director ex-husband Sin Sang-ok -- who were allegedly kidnapped by North Korean agents in Hong Kong in 1978, had defected on their own volition. They first attempted to seek political asylum in the United States, but defected to Yugoslavia after being rejected by the United States, Kim claimed.

Meanwhile, several North Korean youths, including girls clad in traditional Korean costume "hanbok" pretended to be tourists, taking snapshots and strolling around the conference building. On the surface they looked free, but were under the strict control of the North Korean security guards.

The second meeting lasted for four and a half hours, the two sides agreed to determine the schedule of next meeting through consultation in writing.

KIM IL-SONG TO VISIT USSR, EAST EUROPE NATIONS

SK291026 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Apr 84 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] Referring to the foreign news report that there was a difference of views on the question of the Korean peninsula at talks between U.S. President Reagan and Red Chinese leaders, a concerned official from the Foreign Ministry said on 28 April: We can make conjecture about what was discussed between them, because there had been a full discussion between the ROK and the United States in this regard.

The official went on to say: Because we cannot make a correct judgment from the contents of the news report alone, we will be unable to draw a perfect picture until we are briefed on the contents of the talks by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who will arrive on 1 May from Shanghai by special plane.

Quoting a recent foreign news report, a high-ranking concerned official from the Foreign Ministry said: There was information that, because the situation around the Korean peninsula developed with Red China as a focal point, Kim Il-song will visit the Soviet Union on 23 May by train, after an interval of 17 years. After this visit, Kim Il-song will probably visit East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and a few East European countries.

BRIEFS

NEW VICE MINISTER -- Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday appointed its Ambassador to Belgium Choe Ho-chung as vice commerce and industry minister. Outgoing vice commerce and industry minister Kim Se-chin was assigned to the Foreign Ministry. New Vice Minister Choe was born in Seoul in 1930 and graduated from Seoul National University before entering government. He also served as minister of South Korea's Embassy in Geneva, and ambassador in Malaysia. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT 24 April 84 SK]

UNEN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA

OW290243 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1413 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 April (MONTSAME) -- The U.S. President is in China. UNEN writes: However, before he landed at Beijing airport Reagan stopped in the Hawaiian and Guam Islands where, as is known, major strategic bases and U.S. Army installations are concentrated. Perhaps the boss of the White House has thereby underscored the inspiration for his upcoming talks with the Chinese leadership.

Before Reagan's departure from the United States, the Western mass media made many predictions and forecasts about a U.S.-Chinese high-level dialogue. However, all observers were of the opinion that Reagan's visit to the PRC plays an important role in his reelection campaign. Reagan understands that defeat in Lebanon, failures in Central America, and exacerbating of relations with the Soviet Union are totally the fault of his administration. Therefore, striving to win sympathy from within and outside the country, the U.S. President now delivers "peacemaking" speeches and sings the praises of China.

Beijing is also interested in expanding contacts with the United States. In Beijing they pretend as if they do not recall the sharp statements directed at China by Reagan at the beginning of his presidential career. Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, recently stated in an interview with journalists that the Chinese Government attaches great significance to the U.S. President's visit.

UNEN writes: In any case, the world public is interested in contacts between the United States and the PRC expanding and deepening without detriment to third countries.

SAN YU LEAVES FOR BRITAIN 'FOR MEDICAL CHECKUP'

BK291422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, left by air at 1630 today with his wife, Daw Than Shein, for a medical checkup in Britain.

President U San Yu was seen off at Rangoon Airport by State Council members led by General Secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, the prime minister, chairmen of the central organs of state power, ministers and their wives, deputy ministers, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Philippine Ambassador Constante Ma Cruz, British Ambassador to Burma Nicholas M. Fenn, and military and civilian officials.

VOPB REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ATTACKS IN SHAN STATE

BK280930 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Combat news on guerrilla attacks in eastern Keng Tung:

On 24 and 27 March, two members of the 4th Chin Rifles Regiment and one defense volunteer were killed when small People's Army units conducted mine attacks in (Ho-ti) and (Necha), located south of Keng Tung.

On 14 and 15 April, small units of the People's Army conducted three guerrilla attacks, each near (Man Pyu), at (Malok), and at a place between Mong Hpayak and (Takyauk). As a result, five enemy soldiers were killed, some were wounded, and a gun was seized from the enemy.

Guerrilla attacks in the Central Shan State:

On 2 February, 2 enemy soldiers from the military government's mercenary 66th Infantry Regiment were killed and 2 were wounded, and almost 300 rounds of ammunition and some military equipment were seized from the enemy when a small unit of the People's Army conducted a guerrilla attack in (Taikhwekyan).

On 16, 17, and 20 February, nine enemy soldiers were killed and six were wounded by guerrilla attacks conducted by small People's Army units in Mong Yai, (Kantha Panbwe) in (Nawng Ho) township, and an area north of Ke-hsi.

On 4 March, two enemy soldiers were killed and two others, including a mercenary officer from the mercenary 102d Light Infantry Regiment, were wounded during a clash at (Tinza), located north of (Hamalaing-Ke-hsi).

On 7 March, a small unit of the People's Army attacked a camp of the military government's mercenary 99th Infantry Regiment, killing two, including a mercenary officer, and wounding two others. The enemy's camp was burned and destroyed.

On 9 and 12 March, some enemy soldiers were killed and wounded when they were attacked by small People's Army guerrilla units in (Panmalan), Ho-pong-Mong Nawng Road, and (Sekeiywe).

On 17 March, a small unit of the People's Army blocked and attacked the enemy in a place north of Mong Kung, killing five enemy soldiers and wounding three others. An attack on the same day at (Wanmai) near Lai-hka by a small unit of the People's Army killed three enemy soldiers and wounded two others.

COMMENTARY RAPS REAGAN'S TRIP TO CHINA

BK270938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Apr 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Reagan's Political Peddling Trip" -- date not given]

[Text] On 26 April, U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Beijing to pay a 6-day political peddling visit. This visit, a response to Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States in January, has clearly shown the world's people the increased collusion between Washington and Beijing.

Before going to China, Reagan decided to visit Hawaii, where he listened to the report made by Admiral William Crowe, U.S. commander of the Pacific region. They made a lot of noise about the so-called Soviet threat in the Pacific region.

In Beijing, President Reagan will seek all ways to forge the alliance with the Chinese expansionists to oppose the Soviet Union. This alliance pushes ahead the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing military triangle aimed at opposing revolutionary forces and peace in Northeast Asia as well as throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Concerning economic relations, President Reagan declared in Washington that when he arrives in Beijing he will make every effort to peddle U.S. goods aimed at widely opening the Chinese market. This will drag China deeply into capitalist doctrine. This visit, which is being held in the last few months of his presidential tenure and during the presidential campaign in the United States, clearly shows Reagan's intent to garner more supporting voices.

The Chinese ruling circles are very eager to acquire high technology and modern weapons from the United States to implement their four modernizations plan in order to fulfill their hegemonist dream. Among these modernizations, military modernization has been given first priority. Top Chinese leaders have rushed to shake hands with the United States to stimulate their opposition to the Soviet Union, which they exaggerate as being the most hostile and dangerous force against Beijing. Beijing has even insisted on atomic cooperation with the United States in the nuclear arms race.

Concerning this political peddling, Beijing and Washington have paid close attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. As the spokesman of the U.S. State Department stated, the so-called Kampuchean problem is an important issue in the U.S.-China talks. At the time when Beijing and Bangkok have ordered and assisted the genocidal Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionaries to stage activities creating tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border and when the Chinese have launched their aggression against northern Vietnamese's provinces, Reagan's visit to Beijing as well as the visit by General John Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, to Bangkok are aimed at encouraging the Chinese hegemonists, the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles, and the Khmer reactionaries to create tension and threaten peace and security in Southeast Asia.

All acts of collusion between the United States and China are in a weak condition. The U.S. imperialists were strategically defeated by the Indochinese peoples in their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. In spring 1979, the Chinese hegemonists had the same bad luck as the United States in Kampuchea and six northern Vietnamese provinces.

Facing the current offensive of the three revolutionary currents, the collusion between the United States and China is against the interests and the genuine purposes of the Chinese and American peoples. In the end, this collusion will definitely be defeated by the enormous force of the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, the socialist community with the Soviet Union as a strong steel wall, and peace-, independence-, and democracy-loving forces in the world.

'FIERCE FIGHTING' REPORTED 29 APRIL AT AMPIL LAKE

BK300530 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Apr 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] On 29 April, Khmer Serei forces mounted offensives against the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces at Ampil Lake. Fierce fighting was reported. Vietnam retaliated by firing artillery shells into Ampil encampment at 0400. From 0800, Khmer Serei forces also opened fire with artillery. The fighting continued until late in the day.

Our reporter said that Vietnam has one battalion at Ampil, the 620th Battalion of the 8th Regiment of the border forces. Military sources at the Thai-Kampuchean border disclosed that Vietnam has since 27 April moved its artillery from Thmar Puok to Nadi village, 6 km from the old site.

SPK ATTACKS THAILAND'S ATHIT REMARKS ON BORDER

BK281329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1155 GMT 28 Apr 84

["Old Stories" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 28 -- Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek was quoted by BBC on April 26 as having challenged the foreign minister and other leaders of Vietnam to come to see for themselves things at the Thai-Kampuchean border. He also alleged that many Vietnamese families had been sent to Kampuchea to settle down for good for the purpose of racial integration and Vietnamization.

It was clear that the Thai commander was only harping on the same old stories that had been used often times to sling mud on Vietnam and split the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity. The Vietnamese foreign minister does not have to go to the Thai-Kampuchean border to know what the situation is. He knows it perfectly well where he is because it is the consistent stand of both Vietnam and Kampuchea to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity despite the glaring fact that Thailand has repeatedly violated Kampuchea's sovereignty. Thailand not only harbours the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries. It has even gone the length of providing them with air, infantry and artillery cover in their intrusions into Kampuchea's northern territories.

Perhaps Athit Kamlang-ek was trying to cover his embarrassment after making the unfortunate slip about the bombing of a Polpotist ammunition cache by a Thai aircraft and after foreign journalists from Bangkok had searched Thai border areas in vain for signs of any Vietnamese incursions and for the two Vietnamese tanks said to have been destroyed on Thai soil.

As for the alleged immigration of Vietnamese, the BBC, which has never been objective when reporting on Kampuchea and Vietnam, on April 26 quoted independent observers as noting that most of the Vietnamese residents had lived in Kampuchea for many years, that they were returning after their expulsion by the Khmer Rouge.

It was not clever of Athit Kamlang-ek to parrot Beijing's crude propaganda. It is not wise of Thailand to persist in its collusion with Beijing against the three Indochinese peoples because there is a price to pay for it. The loss of an aircraft on April 15 was just a mild warning.

HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI MESSAGE ON DRA ANNIVERSARY

BK281315 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1204 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 28 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchean, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, have extended warm greetings to Afghan leaders on the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

In a joint message to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Kampuchean leaders says that the Kampuchean people are overjoyed to see the great success obtained by the brotherly Afghan people during a short span of time.

They praise Afghanistan for its great efforts of reconstruction, its policy of maintaining peace, security and cooperation with countries of the region, of dialogue with Iran and Pakistan for the reestablishment of normal relations. "But imperialism and hegemonism are trying every means to assist the reactionaries in hindering the advance of the Afghan Revolution. Yet, however hard they may try, the enemy cannot reverse the course of the sacred revolution in Afghanistan," the Kampuchean leaders point out. They strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for its gross interference in Afghanistan's affairs and say:

"We are strongly convinced that the relations of brotherhood, friendship and proletarian internationalism between the parties and peoples of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will further be strengthened and developed." Foreign Minister Hun Sen has sent his greetings to Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, on the same occasion.

UN DARA RECEIVES CSSR JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

BK300701 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Un Dara, director general of the Kampuchean Radio and Television and vice president of the Kampuchean Journalists Association, received and had a cordial and intimate conversation at the office of the Kampuchean Radio and Television Directorate on the evening of 28 April with the delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Federation led by Comrade Vaclav Trachta, cadre attached to the international affairs sector of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee's organ TRIBUNA.

Comrade Un Dara briefed the guests on the development of the Kampuchean mass media, especially on the success made by the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People during the past 5 years. He also informed the guests that the Kampuchean Television Directorate has been established and began operating since the 5th anniversary of the 7 January victory. He said this has been made possible thanks to the assistance from the SRV Party, State, and particularly the Vietnamese brothers. The comrade added: Despite difficulties due to shortages of techniques and material, our mass media has functioned normally. We have also established relay stations to relay broadcasts from the central radio to all localities throughout the country.

In his reply, Comrade Vaclav Trachta expressed great joy over this trip and the opportunity to see the developments made in all fields by the Kampuchean people in the national defense and construction efforts. He said that after returning to his country, he will report on the development of Kampuchea's mass media, continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle, and make efforts for the soaring prestige of the PRK in the international arena.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON COMBAT READINESS

BK280500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Apr 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Heighten Combat Readiness and Determination To Crush the Enemies Anywhere at Any Time" -- date not given]

[Text] The combat preparations and combat work to strongly protect the beloved fatherland constitutes a sacred cause for the whole party, people, and Army. The fourth party congress advocated that the work of defending the fatherland is the major task for the whole Army and people.

Since the great victory of 7 January 1979, despite multiform progress, the Kampuchean situation has still encountered various difficulties as far as living conditions and security are concerned, particularly along the Kampuchean-Thai border, for the Beijing authorities in constant collusion with U.S. imperialism have sought by all means to oppose and undermine the revolution of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. In particular, they have encouraged the Thai authorities to support and feed the defunct Democratic Kampuchea of Pol Pot in order for the latter to return to Kampuchea and once again massacre our people.

In fact, recently the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann bandits slaughtered our people in many places and sabotaged the stable livelihood of the people in many localities, first of all along the border. Moreover, the Thai sent aircraft, warships, and artillery units to bomb and shell our territory to kill our people and make up for their shameful setbacks.

For this reason, while we consider combat preparations and combat work as the major and most necessary task, we must make all efforts to heighten the sense of ensuring stability of life for the people and refrain from being negligent, careless, and indifferent. We must totally smash and foil all perfidious maneuvers and all sabotage activities of the enemy and must remain very combat ready in order to protect the fatherland and the people.

In this task of preserving and defending stability, anywhere and at any time, we must enhance and heighten the sense of combat readiness and must be in control of the combat situation in areas under our authority. First of all, all local armed forces must not rely on other forces before coping with the situation themselves. They must closely cooperate with the people, for the people are the eyes and ears that can be used to unmask the enemy and thus attack him in time. At the same time, the militia forces must know how to cooperate with regional forces and the authorities so that together they can smash the enemy.

Past experience shows that negligence or reliance on nearby units and lack of cooperation have enabled the enemy to take advantage of the situation to sabotage or rob us in a number of localities such as in markets, warehouses, and schools.

To carry out the defense task well in the form of combat readiness and successful combat, the cadres and heads of local units or those responsible for the localities must maintain a high sense of awareness in assigning patrol duties and inspection work, must have clearly-understood combat plans ready, must keep arms and ammunition within reach, must correctly handle logistics work, must strictly uphold discipline, and must firmly grasp the national defense spirit, particularly in the Kampuchean-Thai border region, for at present the Thai have increasingly revealed their reactionary nature. Therefore, not only should we smash the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries, we should also eliminate the Thai as well if they continue to commit aggression against us and encroach upon our territorial integrity and support the murderous Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann elements by sheltering them or sending them to carry out sabotage activities against our people.

The Kampuchean people's Revolutionary Armed Forces, born out of the people, must protect the people, revolutionary gains, and territorial integrity forever in the spirit of combat readiness and successful combat.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON CELEBRATIONS

BK281024 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Say Phutang signed KPRP Central Committee Circular 23 April on "the organization of celebrations of the International Labor Day on 1 May, the 30th anniversary of the Victory Day at Dien Bien Phu battlefield on 7 May 1954, and the 94th birthday anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh on 19 May 1890"]

[Text] In May this year, together with the working class and workers throughout the world and the fraternal Vietnamese people, we will celebrate the 98th International Labor Day, the 30th anniversary of the Victory Day at Dien Bien Phu, and the 94th birthday anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh. The Central Committee decides:

1. The organization of celebrations of the three ceremonies on 1, 7, and 19 May are aimed at achieving the following purposes and significance:

a. The celebration of the International Labor Day on 1 May is intended to:

1. Heighten the advanced role and the international proletarian spirit of the world workers movement and the movement of Kampuchean workers especially since the 7 January 1979 Liberation Day.

2. Promote the emulation movement; increase production; fulfill well all work; set up trade union organizations in ministries, offices, factories, enterprises; and successfully implement the resolution of the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the First Congress of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions.

b. The celebration of the Victory Day on Dien Bien Phu battlefield is intended to:

1. Largely inform the people of the historic significance of the victory on Dien Bien Phu battlefield, which put an end to the war of the French colonialists and aggressors. This was a great victory for the cause of solidarity and struggle of the three Indochinese peoples which favored the development of revolution in each country.

2. Analyze clearly China's collusion with the U.S. imperialists and various international reactionary forces, for it has sought all maneuvers to obstruct and destroy the three Indochinese peoples' victory over the French colonialists and aggressors, and reject all propaganda and distortions of history by the Beijing Chinese and their Pol Pot lackeys.

3. Encourage our people and Armed Forces to learn from the victorious determination of struggle and the international solidarity spirit of the fraternal Vietnamese people and Army and heighten the self-reliance, determination and the solidarity spirit of the three Indochinese countries, which is a battlefield for the cause of the defense and construction of the Kampuchea fatherland and for the development and strengthening of the special alliance among the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

C. The celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday anniversary is intended to:

1. Heighten the noble model of the great president Ho Chi Minh regarding his patriotic spirit, his love of the people, his internationalist spirit, his ethics, his endeavors, his thrift, his honesty, and his cleanliness. President Ho Chi Minh did everything for the common interest.

2. Educate continuously our cadres and party members to study President Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ethics and make every effort to improve our quality, maintain our revolutionary way of life, and correctly implement the resolution of the sixth Party Central Committee plenum.

II. The organization of the celebration of these anniversaries must be carried out splendidly and concretely. Plenty of time should be reserved for staging activities to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the victory on Dien Bien Phu battlefield, such as:

1. Organizing meetings in halls to celebrate the International Labor Day on 1 May and the 30th anniversary of the Victory Day at Dien Bien Phu on 7 May in Phnom Penh and provincial seats. Attention should be paid in particular to celebrations in Stung Treng, Kompong Cham, Battambang, and Siem Reap Provinces and in Kompong Som Municipality. The organizing committees of national and international ceremonies, together with the committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, are responsible for the organization of the meeting marking of the International Labor Day on 1 May in Phnom Penh. The organizing committee of national and international ceremonies, together with the Ministry of National Defense and the Kampuchean-Vietnam Friendship Association, are responsible for the organization of meetings marking the 7 May Victory Day at Dien Bien Phu.

2. Widely organizing talks about the victory on Dien Bien Phu battlefield in various armed units, ministries, offices, provinces, and towns. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense will organize lecture groups to carry out these talks.

3. Stimulating the movement in various Armed Forces units to learn the determination of the victorious struggle of the combatants on the Dien Bien Phu battlefield, improving and heightening discipline, and heightening the spirit of readiness for struggle.

4. Ensuring that the Ministry of Information and Culture organizes all activities such as movie shows, songs, and photo exhibitions to mark the victory of Dien Bien Phu. Attention should be paid in particular to celebrations in the above-mentioned provinces and former struggle bases.

5. Stimulating the movement of reading books on President Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ethics among cadres, party members, core groups, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

6. Ensuring that papers, new agency, radio, and television have plans for a propaganda program in conformity with the above-mentioned significance.

III. All activities marking these 1, 7, and 19 May ceremonies must be carried out from 1 to 10 May 1984. In particular, on 19 May, various papers, SPK, and the radio must publish and broadcast editorials and reports on the celebrations of the 94th birthday anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh. The party committees in all provinces and towns should well organize the celebrations marking the 7 and 19 May ceremonies with the participation of Vietnamese experts and Vietnamese volunteer troops in their localities.

IV. The party Central Committee hands over responsibility to the Central Propaganda and Education Commission to cooperate with the Front National Council, the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, the Federation of Trade Unions Committee, the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association to guide, control, inspect, and advise various ministries and departments to implement this circular and to sum up these results for the party Central Committee.

Slogans:

1. Long live the spirit of 1 May International Labor Day!
2. Acclaim the 30th anniversary of the victory day at Dien Bien Phu!
3. Great President Ho Chi Minh always lives with the revolutionary cause of our three peoples in Indochina!
4. Increase the emulation movement, work, produce, fulfill tasks, study, struggle, and ask misled persons to rally to the revolution.
5. Long live the glorious KPRP!
6. Long live the PRK!

Phnom Penh, 23 April 1984

[Signed] Say Phuthang, for the party Central Committee

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES CADRES CONFERENCE

BK28203 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 27 -- A national conference of cadres has been held in Phnom Penh to discuss the resolution of the eighth plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The conference was honoured with the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the State Council.

The participants also heard a report by Foreign Minister Hun Sen on the diplomatic successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Addressing the closing session, President Heng Samrin instructed the participants to strictly carry out the state policy of leniency regarding misled people.

BRIEFS

FRG AMITY OFFICIAL -- Phnom Penh SPK April 26 -- Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, received on Wednesday Werkmeister Srank, general secretary of the F.R.G.-Vietnam Friendship Association. Prach Sun told his guest of the all-sided achievements of the Kampuchean people following the fall of the Pol Pot regime. He strongly condemned the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists for trying to undermine the revival of the Kampuchean people and the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples. The F.R.G. guest left Phnom Penh on Thursday morning after a four-day visit to Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 26 Apr 84 BK]

SRV STATISTICS DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Planning, a delegation of the SRV Central Office of Statistics led by its acting director Tran Hai Bang arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday for an official friendship visit in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese guests were welcomed by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 27 Apr 84 BK]

PASASON COMMENTARY ON REAGAN CHINA VISIT CITED

BK271238 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 27 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON, the organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, today published a commentary on the visit of China by the President of the USA, Ronald Reagan, and said that the result of the visit will be only positive for U.S.A. and China is falling more in depth in the orbit of the U.S. imperialists.

The so-called visit for the improvement of U.S.-China relations as Reagan claimed in Honolulu, the paper stressed, is in fact a reward given by President Reagan to the Beijing ruling circles for their docility in implementing the militarist schemes of the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, the commentary pointed out, the U.S.A. clearly understand the intention of Beijing which aims to have more sophisticated weapons. This will provide a good occasion to the U.S. military-industrial trusts to make greater benefit in this field.

The paper also stressed that the nearly one billion potential Chinese consumers of the Chinese market will inaugurate a wonderful era for the imperialist exploitation machine to invade the Chinese market and the final winner of this "relations" will be the U.S.A. and the victims will be obviously the Chinese people.

The stick and carrot policy of Reagan, the paper remarked, consist of promising to provide to China nuclear technology and on the other hand they will continue to supply arms and weapons to Taiwan. The Reagan team, on the same occasion, also prepared an agreement which will press China to open its market to the U.S. trust to invest more than \$U.S.20 billion in this country.

The paper finally added it is clear that the real victims of this manuevres will be the Chinese people and also it will create lot of prejudice to the interest of the peoples who are living in Asia and particularly the Southeast Asian people.

TRADE UNION CONTINGENT DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

BK281252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 April, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Lao Trade Union Federation led by Chansai Nanthavong, vice chairman of the federation, left Vientiane to participate in the May Day celebration and an international trade union conference under the title Unionists in the Struggle for the Essential Rights of the Laboring People and Against New War Threats, which will be held in Moscow on 3 and 4 May. On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai airport were Somboun Vong-nobountham, vice chairman of the Lao Trade Union Federation, and some cadres concerned. Valter Shoniya, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, was also present.

BRIEFS

PEACE DELEGATION RETURNS -- Vientiane, April 27 (KPL) -- Savang Chanthepha, vice-president of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples and his delegation was back home on April 24 after having attended the conference of Asian region which was held in Kabul of Afghanistan from 17-19 April. This conference was sponsored by the Asia-African People Solidarity Organization and was organized to prepare for the 6th forthcoming General Assembly scheduled to be held in mid-May in Algiers of Algeria. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 27 Apr 84 BK]

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

BK270648 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has returned from a visit to Canada, the United States, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and the Federal Republic of Germany. He arrived at the Air Force Command airport at Don Muang at about 1220 today. The prime minister and his party ended the 19-day tour of six countries and left Hamburg, FRG, by Thai International Airways Flight TG9351 at 1945 yesterday local time, or about 0145 today Thai time.

The prime minister was welcomed back at the airport by a large number of people including the deputy prime ministers, Cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and high-ranking officials from the military, police, and civil service. The prime minister will also give a press conference on the outcome of his visit in the reception room of the Air Force Command.

Prem Delivers Statement

BK271126 Bangkok Domestic Television Service in Thai 0555 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Statement by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon upon arrival at Air Force airport at Don Muong on results of his trip to North America and Europe -- live]

[Excerpts] I wish to report on my trip abroad to the Thai people. During this trip, I visited six countries: Canada, the United States, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and West Germany. Our party, comprising government officials and representatives of the private sector, was accorded an excellent reception by the governments of the six countries. I would like to take this opportunity to thank those governments for the best and honorable receptions which will remain in our memory forever.

During this trip, everyone in my party and Thai officials in those countries worked hard both before and during the trip. We are proud that we had the chance to work for the country. The successes, both political and economic, acquired from this mission will benefit the Thai people.

During my traveling, I was closely informed about the situation in the country by the supreme commander and the Foreign Ministry. I was always thinking of the Thai people, military and police authorities as well as the defense volunteers now operating in the border areas. When the supreme commander informed me that the situation was still under our control, I was confident in arduous performance of duty of all parties concerned. I wish to express my admiration for the job performance of the supreme commander and the military, police, and defense volunteer units in the border areas.

I think that my meetings with leaders of the six countries as the border intrusions occurred rendered good opportunities for me to correctly and accurately explain the situation to them. Those countries understand and sympathize with our country and are willing to support it.

There are two major areas regarding this trip on which I want to inform the people. The first deals with political issues and national stability. I raised a wide range of issues of common interest to discuss with leaders of the six countries. I explained to them the real situation in this region, particularly the Kampuchean conflict, the border situation, and the refugee problem.

All of the countries I visited condemned the Vietnamese intrusion into our territory and the violations of our sovereignty. Even Yugoslavia, a leading member of the Nonaligned Movement which adheres to the neutral policy, has also expressed its concern over this matter. They call for the quick withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and support the policy of Thailand and ASEAN. They agree that our policy is a correct one and will continue to support us.

During our visit to the United States, we were accorded an excellent reception and cooperation. The consultations proceeded cordially in an atmosphere of friendship. After the consultations, President Reagan, our delegations, and I had lunch together and later we delivered speeches at a news conference. The U.S. President spoke first. President Reagan announced before more than 50 reporters that the U.S. Government fully supports Thailand and is ready to help our country develop its Armed Forces and acquire modern weapons for national defense. The significance the United States attached to us can be clearly seen from the U.S. President's invitation extended to me to visit the United States for a second time within a period of 3 years. Meanwhile, military assistance carries better conditions. I understand that the details have already been publicized by the mass media. Many issues which we should have brought up were raised by the President for discussion first, such as the better conditions for the purchase of weapons under the military aid program.

During the trip, I also told all the countries we visited about the problems we still have, especially about the large number of refugees in our country. I explained to our friends so that they would understand the situation and help us deal with the problems. I have clarified the wrong notions regarding the problem concerning piracy and the Vietnamese boat people. I have assured those countries that we would do the best within our ability to prevent and suppress the piracy. Our concerned government agencies have done their best to cope with the problem and the world should know about this. I told them that the best method to solve the problem of the Vietnamese boat people is the implementation of the Orderly Departure Program by the United Nations and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Well, I have something which I am proud of and think is important to tell you. But before that, I would like to sum up about the refugees and the displaced persons. All countries we visited understand our position and praised us for the efforts we have made. They have sympathy for us. I can assure you that we have improved the image of our country in the eyes of those countries. They now have correct information about our country. Particularly in the United States, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution praising Thailand and the Thai Government for its humanitarian contribution to solving the refugee problem. The resolution was presented to me personally by the U.S. President, and it is here -- what I am showing to you now. This is a great honor for our country. It shows that they support what we have done and we should be proud of it.

I have a few things to add about the piracy. UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling asked for a meeting with me when I was in Geneva. He praised us for the efforts we have made and requested our continued cooperation in this matter. I gave him the assurance that the Thai Government would do its best. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar also gave us a warm welcome and expressed his understanding in the situation we are now in, especially the border situation which poses a threat to our national security. Well, that was about political and security matters. Now I would like to talk about our economic achievements.

First of all, I would like to remind you that we have also brought representatives from the private sector with us during this trip. Two of them are here in front of you. Due to the close cooperation between the government and the private sector, we have together achieved satisfactory results from our current visit. I would like to thank the private sector for its cooperation and tireless contribution during this trip. Concerning economic matters, what we have achieved is first our success in further strengthening economic ties and expanding economic cooperation. I have told the countries we visited that the Thai Government is determined to pursue its goals in the national economic plan to accelerate our economic development. We welcome their contributions to our process of economic development based on mutual interests. The countries we visited showed greater interest and a better understanding of the importance of Thailand's economy. I believe that our meetings and talks conducted during this trip will serve as a foundation leading to an expansion in trade, investment, and tourism in the future.

The second point we have made concerning economic and trade relations is by informing countries with trade surplus with Thailand -- such as Canada, the United States, Denmark, and the FRG -- that Thailand's trade deficit is a big problem and Thailand must solve it. We told them we want to increase our exports. We asked them to relax trade barriers against imports from Thailand. Meanwhile, we pledged to improve our production and raise our goods to the standard required by those countries. The governments of those countries took our proposals for their consideration.

Discusses F-16 Purchase

BK280040 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 000 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was questioned by reporters after his return to Thailand about negotiations with U.S. officials on the purchase of F-16A's. He said the results of the negotiations have already been reported.

Asked to clarify whether or not Thailand could purchase the planes, the prime minister said it is not a matter of whether or not we could purchase them. The United States will send officials to explain if and how suitable the planes would be for our operations. Whether or not we buy the planes depends on whether we want to have them.

SITTHI RETURNS FROM FRANCE, COMMENTS ON TALKS

BK290713 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila returned this morning from a visit to France. In a statement upon arrival, the foreign minister said his visit to France was the result of the invitation extended by the French external relations minister, with whom he exchanged views on Soviet-Chinese and Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the U.S. President's visit to China, and other international issues.

Regarding regional issues, the foreign minister said France's view is that Vietnam must withdraw its men from Kampuchea and allow the Khmer to determine their own future. This view corresponds with ASEAN's proposal. Also, France showed concern about the Thai-Kampuchean border problem which was caused by Vietnamese violations of Thai sovereignty and about the refugee and piracy problems. His explanation of these issues to the French officials was similar to what was reported earlier by the prime minister. He said France understood these problems and asked about the number of the refugees who fled to Thailand as a result of the latest fighting in Kampuchea, to which he replied that the number was about 75,000-80,000. He was informed that from April to September, France will settle about 5,900 refugees from Thailand. France also expressed sympathy for Thailand having to shoulder the heavy refugee burden.

On bilateral relations, France expressed interest in cooperation in several projects, such as the eastern seaboard development project. Thailand asked the EEC to open its markets wider to more Thai products, such as textile products, canned goods, and tapioca products.

Further Details

BK300123 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] France has suspended developmental aid -- except cultural assistance -- to Vietnam, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. Speaking on his return from Paris, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said his French counterpart Claude Cheysson had informed Vietnam of its dissatisfaction at the military incursion into Thailand this month.

ACM Sitthi said Mr Cheysson had summoned the Vietnamese envoy in Paris to the Foreign Ministry to be told of France's disapproval. In addition, ACM Sitthi said the European Economic Community was preparing a statement condemning Vietnam's intrusion and France was drafting a protest over attacks on Khmer refugees. The Foreign Minister said France shared similar opinions on most of the issues and Mr Cheysson fully supported ASEAN's joint appeal for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

During talks in Paris, Cheysson said the French Government retained a language institute in Vietnam as a symbol of cultural cooperation. The minister also said Cheysson told him there was no French governmental agency in Vietnam or Kampuchea involved in developmental projects. Those engaged in extending developmental aid to the Indochinese states were non-governmental, he said.

Cheysson, said ACM Sitthi, expressed sympathy to Thailand for having to shoulder the refugee problem. France has pledged to receive 5,900 refugees for resettlement between April and September.

PROPOSED ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING CANCELED

BK300414 Bangkok THE NATION REVEIW in English 30 Apr 84 p 5

[Excerpt] The proposal by Indonesia to hold a special session of ASEAN foreign ministers early next month in Jakarta, to discuss latest developments concerning the Kampuchean problem, including Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's recent trip to Moscow, has been shelved because of the foreign minister's tight schedules, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. Sitthi said that he himself really could not make it there because of his own tight schedule.

"But I may ring Mokhtar up tomorrow (Monday) to ask him about the outcome of his trip to Moscow. I may also go to Jakarta for talks with him within this month. It is easy to do so," he said.

He said that when he would be free during May 12-13, his Philippines counterpart would be occupied with the elections in that country and Dr Mokhtar, concurrently chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, was scheduled to visit the United States when his schedule was a week after May 19. On May 3, Sitthi was scheduled to attend a parliamentary session and over the next two days, he is to attend a function at the palace; these he cited as examples.

He also said that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Pacific and Southeast Asian Affairs Paul Wolfowitz was due to visit here May 5 for a few days' stop-over en route from China to the United States. "If the outcome of the visit (by Reagan) is positive -- and this does not necessarily mean a military alliance between the two powers -- it will contribute to stability in the region," he said.

BURMESE CONTINUE TO SHELL BORDER VILLAGE

BK300203 Bangkok BONGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese gunners sent more than 70 105mm shells in the Thai village of Wang Kao destroying a temple, sources said yesterday.

Wat Thepnimit, which was damaged by Rangoon shelling last week, now lay in ruins, said the sources. The temple, by the Moei River, is opposite the Karen economic base at Wangkha. The sources said the cross-border shelling was the heaviest since Burma laid siege to the Karen stronghold early this month. Thai gunners yesterday fired six smoke shells to warn the Burmese of the cross-border bombardment.

COMMUNISTS REPORTED RECRUITING IN CHIANG RAI

BK290958 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Apr 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] In his report on communist insurgency submitted to the Police Department on 26 April, Police Major General Thip Runroeng, deputy commander of Provincial Police Area 3, revealed that 800 communist terrorists of the Sayam Mai Party are active in recruiting new members in the area of Doi Pha Mon village in Chiang Rai Province. The report said that these terrorists are members of the White Star and Green Star movements which have merged to form the "Thai National Liberation" movement. The police authorities have been keeping a close watch on their activities. They are now training and indoctrinating villagers of Phakdi and Huai Du villages. Some 500 communist terrorists, who have received training from the Dien Bien Phu camp, are now indoctrinating and training a large number of new members, who are about 14-years old, at Huai Du village.

Meanwhile, the Intelligence Section of Provincial Police Area 3 also reported that the Sayam Mai Party is currently active in indoctrinating communism to the people in the northern and northeastern provinces in its attempt to attract former communists who defected to the government to join its "Thai National Liberation" movement.

SOUTHERN COMMUNISTS SHOOT AT L-19 AIRCRAFT

BK300113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Yala -- An Army L-19 spotter plane was hit by communist groundfire near a suspected Communist Party of Malaya command headquarters in Betong salient, sources said yesterday. Field sources said the L-19's right wing was hit by the guerrilla fire but damage was slight and the aircraft returned safely to base. Troopers and paramilitary rangers, meanwhile, resumed their search and destroy mission for the command HQ of the outlawed Marxist-Leninist faction.

Sources said the major CPM base was believed to be about two kilometers from a company-sized camp captured last week. They said it would take about two days to reach the base because of the rugged and high terrain and booby traps. No fighting was reported yesterday, they said. Thai task force commander Maj-Gen Chap Iamsiri will today fly to Betong to discuss the operation with his Malaysian counterpart Maj-Gen Yaacob Mohamed Zain.

OFFICIAL NOTES ACTIVITIES OF GUERRILLAS IN SOUTH

BK291154 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Statement by Colonel Prasoet Wangdi, representative of the Central Command, on "The Movements of the Chinese Communist Guerrillas Along the Thai-Malaysian Border" -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Text] The Chinese communist guerrillas continued to force people to give them financial support and food supplies while carrying on their propaganda mission and avoiding clashes with government authorities. Some 20 Marxist-Leninist guerrillas from Area 2 in Betong District of Yala Province have joined the Chinese communist guerrillas' Division 8 in Sadao District of Songkhla Province. We suspect that they are now staying on the Nam Khang Mountain Range. The guerrillas have rotated their leaders at lower levels between Division 8 and Area 2 in Yaha District. Leaders of Division 8 recently visited Area 2 at Tambon Tanomalo in Betong District of Yala Province. The two units announced the merger of their forces late last year.

During the period under review, one villager was seriously wounded on 20 March by a booby trap planted by the guerrillas west of Nam Khang Mountain Range.

In Yala, the Chinese communist guerrillas asked villagers at Yanai village in Tambon Kabang of Yaha District to cooperate with them in pushing separatists out of the area. At Tambon Tham Thalu in Bannangsata District, the Chinese communist guerrillas allocated land in the national reserved forest to the villages in the area to plant rubber trees and demanded protection fees of 50 baht per family per year.

A Chinese communist guerrilla [words indistinct] active in the area of Tambon Kabang in Yaha District surrendered to Civilian Military Police Unit 43 in Pattvani Province on 10 April.

In Narathiwat, the Chinese communist guerrillas of Division 10 distributed about 50 propaganda leaflets printed in [word indistinct] language to the people in village No 5 in Tambon Lochut of Waeng District.

A team of 32 border patrol policemen ambushed a band of 20-30 Chinese communist guerrillas in Betong District of Yala Province on 22 March. Two guerrillas were killed, Two M-16 rifles, ammunition, and other belongings of the guerrillas were confiscated.

SENATE SESSION ELECTS NEW PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT

BK300657 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The first ordinary session of the Senate for 1984 this morning elected Ukrit Mongkhonawin, first parliament vice president, as parliament president to replace Charubut Ruangsuwan, who died of a heart attack. Ukrit's name was proposed at the meeting by a senator. He ran unopposed. The session also endorsed the proposed appointment of General Som Khattaphan as first parliament vice president.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S PRC TRIP

'Lavish' Welcome

BK271135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, the Chinese ruling circles gave a lavish welcome to U.S. President Reagan when he arrived in Beijing on the afternoon of 26 April to begin a 6-day visit to China with the aim of pushing Sino-U.S. collusion into a new stage. This visit by Reagan, which follows Zhao Ziyang's trip to the United States in January 1984, is the first to China by an incumbent U.S. President since Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were officially established in 1979.

Reagan loudly boasted that his visit to China was a journey for peace. However, the true purposes of his trip have been exposed by realities and by Reagan himself. Even before his arrival in China, Reagan raised a hue and cry about the need for the United States, China, and other countries in the Pacific to form an alliance because both Washington and Beijing are concerned over the Soviet Union. He affirmed that Sino-U.S. relations are vital to American-type peace and that this visit is to provide an opportunity to check the Soviet Union's so-called expansion. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger also bluntly said that the strengthening of relations with China is an essential principle of U.S. defense policy in the Pacific.

Beijing's top leaders -- Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian -- will confere with Reagan on bilateral relations and important international issues, such as the situation in Korea, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and so forth. Public opinion has quickly pointed out that although China feigns toughness toward the United States over the Taiwan issue, this will not be a problem in the discussions. Meanwhile, through the designs against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, there will emerge a Sino-U.S. identity of view on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The arrangements Beijing made behind the Korean people's backs should also be mentioned since Reagan has recently highly assessed the so-called stabilizing role being played by China in the Korean issue. In fact, Beijing wants to maintain the partition of Korea and support the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. The Beijing rulers may have received some U.S. presents to fulfill their ambitions toward modernization, such as the signing or renewal of agreements on exemption from paying customs on exports and imports twice, on cooperation in the nuclear field paving the way for U.S. corporations to sell nuclear technology to China, and on cultural exchanges.

U.S. officials have already spoken of a new era in Sino-U.S. relations following this trip. With the growth of the transfer of modern military technology and probably U.S. weapons to China, the Chinese press has made a fanfare about the great potential for Sino-U.S. cooperation, and has called on U.S. capitalists to vigorously invest in China.

The Chinese rulers have humiliated themselves to satisfy the extraordinary conditions for Reagan's trip, namely accepting an invasion by nearly 1,000 U.S. officials, newsmen, and secret agents into China, and for the first time allowing Reagan to use his own car and aircraft in China.

It should be noted that Beijing has done nothing to adversely affect this trip even though the United States has brazenly invaded Grenada, grossly threatened Nicaragua, and strained the situation in Central America and the Middle East. This shows Beijing's tacit agreement with these odious acts. At the same time, it also reveals that Beijing is placing great hopes on Reagan's trip to accelerate its collusion with Washington in order to fulfill its expansionist-hegemonist ambitions.

Sino-U.S. 'Collusion' Viewed

BK231502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense:" by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] The tense military situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has laid and is laying bare the reactionary face and the dangerous, frenzied, hostile, and unchanged policy of the Beijing rulers. The commission for investigation of war crimes by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists has issued a communique denouncing their horrendous crimes against the Vietnamese people throughout the 20-day period 1-20 April.

The general statistics cited herein will allow us to see more systematically the crimes of war which the Beijing reactionaries have perpetrated against our people. In only 20 days, the Chinese troops have used all kinds of firepower from many gun emplacements to fire 30,000 artillery and mortar shells and H-12 missiles onto Vietnamese territory, a daily average of 1,500 rounds of various artillery pieces. The firing was very heavy on some days: On 3 and 4 April 10,000 rounds were fired; on 16 and 17 April 6,000 rounds fired. Some 26 districts and 100 points in all of our 6 northern border provinces have been the firing targets of the Chinese. Many areas have been heavily fired on for several consecutive days on several occasions.

The Chinese expansionists usually say that they have fired only retaliatory shells at military points. In fact, they have wantonly fired upon towns, villages, hamlets, populated areas, bridges and roads, communication centers hydroelectric power stations, people's houses, and ricefields and other crop growing areas, killing 30 people and wounding 50 Vietnamese civilians.

The Beijing mouthpieces have also denied that their infantry attacked and occupied Vietnam's heights; however, the concrete evidence is still there. On 5, 6, and 18 April, hundreds of their infantrymen attacked and tried to occupy Heights Nos 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh, Lang Son Province, and Height No 1250 in Yen Minh, Ha Tuyen Province. How can the Beijing reactionaries cover up these facts?

The criminals have been duly punished. Our people in the northern border provinces closely coordinated with one another to open immediate and accurate retaliatory fire on many of the enemy's mortar and gun emplacements, destroying dozens of the enemy's artillery pieces and military vehicles. At the same time, we repelled and drove all the enemy troops out of the heights and captured a number of infiltrators trying to collect intelligence information.

The Chinese reactionaries have been defeated in their above-mentioned acts of war against Vietnam. They are, of course, unable to rescue their henchmen who are being continuously punished along the western Kampuchean border by the revolutionary Kampuchean Armed Forces and volunteer Vietnamese troops. It was reported in the past few days from the Thai Kampuchean border that another so-called base of the Pol Pot remnant troops' 912th Division in the area of Heights 382 and 362 in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and two hideouts of Khmer reactionaries in the area of Ampil Lake, Battambang Province, have been overrun. Another 600 remnant Pol Pot troops have been put out of action. Beijing's lackey Khmer reactionaries continue to be dealt fatal blows. Since late March, thousands of Khmer reactionaries have been eradicated and many of their bases, hideouts, and storage dumps have been destroyed.

It is clear that the Chinese reactionaries and their accomplices have sustained multiple defeats. This has exposed more clearly the collusion between the imperialist and reactionary forces against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries which is developing and commanding our vigilance.

On 18 April, following the U.S. Government's pledge to continue to give military aid to Thailand, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz bluntly told Asian newsmen: The United States is ready to increase aid to Southeast Asian countries to oppose Vietnam. On the same day in Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe received Khmer Rouge ringleader Khieu Samphan and also bluntly said: Japan continues to support Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary groups.

It was not by accident that the grave military activities by China along Vietnam's border and by the Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchean-Thai border were timed with the intensification of counterrevolutionary Sino-U.S. collusion. In other words, these events took place in the wake of Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States and immediately before Reagan's arrival in Beijing.

On 26 April, U.S. President Reagan arrived in China for a 6-day visit which has been regarded as very important and noisily publicized by Beijing and Washington. China rolled out its red carpet to give a grand welcome to the warlike imperialist chieftain and had to swallow its humiliation by accepting many conditions against its will in order to please Reagan.

This trip, taking place 12 years after Nixon started the dirty collusion between the Beijing reactionary clique and the biggest imperialist and 5 years after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, will lead to a closer collusion between them.

This April trip by Reagan has long been expected by China and has been publicly extolled by Beijing as the opening of a new chapter in the Sino-U.S. relations. A U.S. news agency early this month also assessed that China and the United States share the same strategic interests and that the futures of the two countries are closely bound together.

It should be noted that this trip is made within the framework of the U.S. Asian and Pacific policy. This shows that their relations are based on their objectives to oppose the revolution, the socialist camp, and peace and security of nations and to sabotage the national liberation movement.

During his stay in China, Reagan will hold talks with Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and other high-ranking Beijing officials. Through the speeches and deeds of Beijing and Washington, one can see even more clearly their real intentions.

During this trip by Reagan to Beijing, the Beijing ruling circles will take advantage of the U.S. intention of playing the China card against the Soviet Union by managing to seek help from its U.S. friend, especially advanced weapons and military equipment, in order to quickly modernize the Chinese Armed Forces and obtain other modern technical equipment to speed up the four modernization programs. From this they will strive to make a big leap forward to realizing their Great-Han hegemonist dream -- exercising expansionism in Asia and in the rest of the world.

As for the U.S. side, it is in a weakened position worldwide, and, in order to cope with the Soviet Union and the three revolutionary currents, it will seize the opportunity to drop some limited bait for Beijing to oppose the Soviet Union and the national liberation movement and to draw China completely into the capitalist orbit. Meanwhile, the United States still maintains its recognition of and open relations with Taiwan, that is, it continues to play the two-China game.

It can be said that the period from the beginning of this year to this April is a time span that has exposed many evil activities and the extremely reactionary nature of the Beijing expansionists hegemonists. In view of the visit to China of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone in March 1984 and the current visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, foreign public opinion observed that China appears to be giving top diplomatic priority to the strengthening of its relations with Western countries.

Beijing leaders have often stated that they still prefer to balance themselves between the two superpowers, but it is now clear that Beijing has inclined completely toward the West and that Beijing is continuing to seek ways to increase Sino-U.S. cooperation, especially national defense and technical cooperation.

In February 1984, there was a intriguing visit to the United States that the Chinese news media deliberately ignored. That was the well-organized, secret, multipurpose military visit by a delegation headed by Chang Pin, the son of the Chinese defense minister, with Deng Xiaoping's son-in-law as the deputy chief delegate.

An event that took place in early April again exposed the true face of Beijing's global strategy. In a reception given to a European parliamentary delegation on 2 April, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese People's Congress stated that China would support any West European nuclear deterrent force against the Soviet Union. AP in Beijing promptly reported that Peng Zhen's remark clearly testified to China's renouncing its once publicly declared stand of supporting disarmament.

One still cannot forget Beijing's efforts to support the United States in numerous international issues such as backing up the U.S. move to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in West Europe, calling for an increased U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific, and cooperating with the United States in forming a front to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries. Simultaneously, the Chinese ruling circles have also revealed their intention of supporting Japan's bid to modernize its Armed Forces. In addition, in last March, Chinese President Li Xiannian toured four West Asian nations with the purposes of encouraging the arch-reactionaries in this region and achieving strategic cooperation with U.S. imperialism.

Through their grand welcome given to Reagan whom UPI just a few days ago viewed as a long-time chief foe of communism, the Beijing ruling circles have exposed their evil counterrevolutionary face before the whole world. As our Vietnamese people have all the more identified the face of their enemy, they will strive to unite with the forces of revolution and peace and resolutely struggle to oppose the enemy's hegemonist and expansionist policy.

NHAN DAN Commentary Cited

OW271634 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Apr 84

["NHAN DAN on Beijing's Reactionary Strategy and Policy" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- In a commentary consecutively published in yesterday and today's issues, NHAN DAN points out that Beijing's reactionary strategy and policy remain unchanged.

"To assess China's policy in the present international conjuncture," the paper says, "one must closely examine the Chinese authorities' words and deeds so as to see clearly their objectives and stance. Only by so doing can one know exactly whether Beijing is siding with the world's revolutionary forces in their struggle against imperialism and backing the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries or is joining imperialism to oppose the world revolution and undermine the Indochinese people's revolutionary movement".

"With regard to President Reagan's current trip to China, NHAN DAN quotes Henry Kissinger as describing the Sino-American relations as a marriage of convenience. It says that the arrangement of the trip at this time by itself reflects the nature, schemes and objectives of the Beijing rulers". "The U.S. authorities have been well aware of the Chinese leadership's ambitions and made full use of them", the paper remarks.

It quotes Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying that the foundation of the Sino-American relations is deep-rooted. To the American public, it says, Beijing's statements on the Taiwan problem made before Reagan's China tour were nothing but a sober-worded repeat of its well-known views chiefly intended for the domestic public. The paper recalls Deng Xiaoping's statement that "it took only a second to conclude a treaty with Japan and it will take only about two seconds to normalize the Sino-American relations".

Touching on the question of normalization of Sino-Soviet [as received], the paper says: "In the present context (of China's policy), it is obvious that the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations does not in the least prove the so-called policy of 'equidistance' between the Soviet Union and the United States claimed by Beijing, nor can it prove China's goodwill towards the socialist countries."

Reagan has made the development of all the Sino-American economic and military relations conditional to a joint anti-Soviet crusade. He declared openly in Honolulu that the U.S. and China could join efforts in opposing the Soviet Union and that he would tell Chinese leaders his intention to cooperate with them in their modernization program. He also expressed his satisfaction at the present situation of the Sino-American relations and his confidence in the further development of these relations.

During Reagan's China visit, besides discussing counter-revolutionary political and military manoeuvres and plans, the two sides may sign agreements on economic cooperation, on the transfer of high technology, on the sales of U.S. arms to China, on the resumption of bilateral cultural exchange and on Chinese participation in the U.S. space program.

Over the past years, in exchange for these favours China has offered to serve as a pawn in the hands of U.S. to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community, the national independence movement and all other revolutionary forces in the world. Before Reagan's arrival in Beijing, China ordered the Pol Pot remnants to increase their acts of sabotage in Kampuchea while China itself intensified artillery shellings and nibbling operations against Vietnam's six northern border provinces, regarding this as a fitting present to welcome the imperialist chieftain.

U.S. imperialism wants to tie China to its pacific strategy in an attempt to realize its counter-revolutionary global strategy. For their part, the Beijing reactionaries have actually placed China in the U.S. orbit. What is left for them to do now is to clinch the deal with the U.S. on how fast China will move in this orbit without compromising themselves too much in the eyes of the world public.

The paper goes on: The Vietnamese people set a great store by their long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. More than anybody else we are hoping for a real change to the better in China so as to normalize the relations between the two countries and restore and develop the Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

However, as things stand now, Beijing's reactionary strategy and tactics remain unchanged and have become ever more perfidious. Reagan's visit to China in the wake of his tour of Japan and South Korea, and the previous visits paid by Hu Yaobang to Japan, by Zhao Ziyang to the U.S. and by Nakasone to China are not accidental. Reagan's China visit indicates that the reactionary Sino-American collusion in all fields, economic, military, political, scientific and technological, is in a new and very dangerous stage of development. Reagan goes to Beijing with the aim to fasten China to the U.S.-Japan-South Korea war chariot, to the adventurous and aggressive U.S. policy in Asia. This collusion is directed not only against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese nations and the other socialist countries, but also against the interests of many other countries in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. It goes against the interest of peace and stability in the world, and to the interests of the Chinese people themselves.

By welcoming Reagan with full state honours, Beijing is casting its vote for an extremely war-like cruel reactionary in his bid for another term of presidency. The red carpet it is laying for Reagan cannot be interpreted otherwise than a solemn commitment to support the U.S. imperialists' crusade against the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement.

Radio on Reagan-Zhao Meetings

OW291439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] According to foreign reports, after arriving in Beijing, Reagan immediately conducted discussions with top Chinese officials on strengthening Sino-U.S. collusion. He held two rounds of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on international and bilateral issues and has been received by top officials of the Chinese state and ruling party Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Hu Yaobang.

At the Reagan-Zhao Ziyang meetings, unanimous utterances against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the Afghan revolution, Kampuchea, and the Korean people's struggle for national reunification were again heard. Zhao Ziyang and Reagan again arrogantly demanded that the Soviet Union and Vietnam withdraw their just support for the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. Zhao reaffirmed his "strong support" for the so-called Coalition Government of Kampuchea. He declared his opposition to any action that would aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula, thus implying his full agreement with the so-called hope to peacefully settle the Korean problem expressed by Reagan.

Reagan told Zhao that the United States welcomes the opportunity to accompany China on the new path and even proposed that Beijing and Washington hold each other's hands in marching forward. He affirmed that the United States and China are writing a new chapter in their relations and asserted that a powerful China is obviously most advantageous for the United States. Li Xiannian and Hu Yaobang immediately accepted Reagan's invitation to visit the United States.

Reagan raised prospects of rewards to lure Beijing -- signing on 30 April an agreement that would exempt Chinese and U.S. merchandise from double taxation and signing Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreements.

Reagan also said that preparations are also being made on agreements on protection of big investments and on cooperation in many other fields, and promised that the policy of transferring modern U.S. technology to China will continue to be expanded in accordance with the development of overall relations and broader cooperation between the United States and China on the basis of considering China as a friend of the United States.

Further Reportage

BK291550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] On 26 April, U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Beijing at a time when the city was showing several American movies and when the authorities were calling on women to use American shampoo.

Reagan met with Li Xiannian for more than 30 minutes, during which Li had to swallow the Taiwan bitter pill rammed down his throat by the United States. The two sides shared the same view about the political and economic importance of the Pacific region and about the policy against the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the independence and sovereignty of nations.

On 27 April, Reagan held talks twice with Zhao Ziyang and once with Hu Yaobang. In his meeting with Zhao, which lasted 90 minutes, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and concentrated on international issues. Reagan appealed to China to join hands with the United States. The problem of U.S. weapons sales to China was also raised at the talks between Reagan and Zhao Ziyang. The Chinese side made it clear that it wants to buy antiaircraft and antitank weapons from the United States. The two sides decided to have Defense Minister Zhang Aiping go to the United States early, in June, to discuss military cooperation and the purchases of U.S. weapons. Zhao had declared to newsmen that China regarded Reagan's visit as a major event in the annals of Sino-U.S. relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS ASEAN CHARGES OF ATTACKS

OW290719 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] On 24 April 1984, Ambassador Hoang Bich Son, head of the SRV's permanent representation to the United Nations, handed to UN Secretary General de Cuellar the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's 20 April statement rejecting the ASEAN's slanders about Vietnamese volunteer troops attacking the refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Ambassador Hoang Bich Son requested that the UN secretary general have this statement circulated as an official document relating to the subject of the problem of peace, security, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

NATIONAL FLAG TO BE FLOWN ON FESTIVE DAYS IN MAY

OW291243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0100 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers' office has issued the following notice: In May 1984, all organs, mass organizations, and people throughout the country are requested to fly the national flag during these festive days: 30 April, 1 May, 7 May, and 19 May.

NHAN DAN ON DIVISION, REDISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

BK261216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 26 April editorial: "Expand the Division of Labor, Exploit the Strengths of Every Area, and Carry Out Agricultural Development in All Aspects"]

[Text] Our party and state have advocated redistributing manpower and the population, expanding the division of labor in each area and on a national scale, exploiting latent potentials, and carrying out economic development. Areas that are small in size but have a large population and the larger cities have sent manpower and people to areas rich in natural resources to build new economic zones for agricultural, forestry, and industrial production and to build water conservancy and communications projects. Millions of people, including tens of thousands of laborers and thousands of technical and managerial cadres, have been sent to the north, the central highlands, and the south to build centralized agricultural production areas specialized in planting grain and food crops and industrial crops, large livestock raising areas, and industrial complexes. The distribution and use of manpower from the grass-roots to the district and provincial levels have stimulated comprehensive agricultural developments, expanded the handicraft and artisan industrial sectors, and gradually created a firm foundation for a unified economy.

The sources of manpower engaged in farming is still very great. We must firmly grasp and rationally arrange work at each establishment in various districts and on a national scale and exploit the latent potential in land and in branches and trades with efforts concentrated on achieving important objectives of comprehensive agriculture. During the 2 remaining years of the 5-year 1981-85 plan, we must step up the distribution of manpower among areas, send more laborers to continue to exploit large stretches of land, consolidate those existing economic zones in the northern mountainous region, the central highlands, and the Nam Bo region, and supply manpower to those state-run units which are planting rubber trees, coffee, and other industrial crops in order to meet export and international cooperation requirements. Meanwhile, we must attach great importance to the use of labor locally and must regard this as a main objective of the redistribution of manpower and population.

In exploiting its existing potential in land, a locality can motivate a large number of persons to carry out intensive cultivation for increased crop output and promote multi-cropping, land reclamation, expansion of the cultivated area, and the development of industrial crops, animal husbandry, hill and forest economy [kwinh tees doif ruwngf], and branches and trades. The use and arrangement of local manpower do not require huge capital investment and are not costly. We must effectively apply the motto "The state and the people work together; the central government and localities work together" by mustering the source of capital of various collectively-, state-, and privately-run economic establishments through various forms of economic integration in business and in the development of production which will benefit all parties concerned.

With our knowledge of land and manpower and relying on our existing material and technical bases and on our available social welfare facilities, the expansion of the division of labor in districts and provinces will help quickly stabilize the organization of production and the people's lives in newly-developed areas and will bring high economic results in business.

At present the economic management system now under renovation broadens the division of responsibilities in management and the division of labor between the central government and the various localities. The relationship in interests between industrial processing establishments and raw material production areas has been readjusted in favor of the laborers. The state has adopted a policy for product contracts, a policy to encourage the production of industrial crops for export, and a policy to allocate lands and forests to collectives and the people for management and business. These are favorable factors that create better conditions for expanding the division of labor and cooperation in production; providing employment for the people, first of all the youths; and vigorously developing the local economies.

Redistribution of labor is meant to create a new division of labor to accelerate production. Therefore, it is necessary to create the necessary conditions for carrying out production effectively and stabilizing life as quickly as possible. This responsibility rests with the economic, technical, cultural, and social welfare sectors which work in coordination with one another under the guidance of the local party committee echelons.

The successes already achieved by many localities show that newly developed areas can only be exploited effectively when there are good planning, precise economic-technical plans, preparations concerning production area and population, harmonious and positive coordination among the various sectors, early availability of standardized material and technical bases for supporting production, and the construction of welfare projects needed by a population center. Local distribution and utilization of labor is developing under diverse and creative forms. Some old policies and regulations that are now no longer suitable must be revised. New policies must be adopted for investing capital in the construction of new economic zones and for local labor and population distribution. Policies on material supply, prices, and capital construction must be based on realities of life to encourage localities to broaden the division of labor and develop production right in their own territories. The responsible organs must give more concrete and practical assistance to localities in using and exploiting labor and lands even more satisfactorily.

The work involving labor and population redistribution for the 2 years 1984-85 accounts for 50 percent of the workload under the current 5-year plan. All localities and responsible sectors, developing the successes already recorded, must strive even harder to accelerate the rate of labor redistribution and carry out this work satisfactorily at both the points of departure and the destinations in order to overfulfill the 1984 plan and make good and effective preparations for 1985, thus contributing to developing the local economies and the national economy as a whole.

SLOW PROGRESS IN ANTI-FLOOD WORK NOTED

BK250909 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of water conservancy and concurrently chairman of the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee on 21 April sent a message to people's committees chairmen, heads of flood and typhoon control committees, and directors of water conservancy services of provinces and cities.

The message says: As of 10 April the dike building task had achieved only 58 percent of the set plan norm, while transportation of stones for building supporting dams and construction work had achieved 50 and 24 percent respectively of the set plan norms. Many sluices and dikes have been built slowly in some localities. To date Haiphong municipality has achieved 24 percent of its plan norm, Thanh Hoa Province 28 percent, Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh provinces 32 percent, Thai Sinh 34 percent, Hanoi Municipality 42 percent, Ha Bac Province 50 percent, while Binh Tri Thien Province has not started the work.

There have been showers in some places and strong winds which caused damage recently. To promptly cope with the eighth solar term [20 May-6 June] flashfloods and early typhoons, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee call on provinces and cities which are dotted with dams and dikes to take measures to overcome difficulties, strengthen supervision, and integrate labor forces, facilities, and materials to accelerate and complete all projects to build dikes, supporting dams, and sluices prior to the eighth solar term flashfloods. They must give priority to completing various sections of key dikes and weak supporting dams and sluices by early May. They must also promptly formulate plans for controlling floods and typhoons in 1984.

MORE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES SET UP IN SOUTH

OW260751 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 26 -- Peasants in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have so far built 20,340 production collectives and 296 agricultural cooperatives, accounting for 45.3 per cent of the agricultural population and 38 per cent of the region's total cultivated area.

Fifteen districts and towns in the southern region have basically completed agricultural cooperation. Thanks to collective strength, rice yield in the Mekong River Delta provinces in the current dry season crops has exceeded the plan by from 0.2 to 0.4 tons per hectare. Production collectives in the Mekong River Delta province of Dong Thap in this crop obtained an average of 4.72 tons per hectare, a record so far.

Besides, 18,850 production collectives and 248 cooperatives have applied the contractual quota system to their members to boost up rice output. Under this year's plan, the southern provinces will step up agricultural cooperation, allot more land to poor peasants and apply the contractual quota system to collective peasants.

BRIEFS

DONG NAI PEOPLE RELOCATION -- Since early this year, Dong Nai has sent 1,724 families totaling almost 7,600 persons, including 3,552 laborers, to state rubber farms belonging to the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation. This is a record figure to date. It equals 50 percent of the number of laborers who volunteered to leave for rubber state farms in the whole of 1983. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 84 BK]

HA NAM NINH RELOCATION -- By early April, Ha Nam Ninh Province had sent 1,132 families totaling almost 6,090 persons, including nearly 5,000 laborers, to new economic zones in and outside the province -- fulfilling almost 60 percent of this year's plan. In particular, Nam Ninh and Gia Vien Districts already overfulfilled by 81-120 percent their 1984 plans for sending people to the new economic zones. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Apr 84 BK]

VU DINH LIEU VISIT -- In the early days of April, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu visited Ha Nam Ninh Province to inspect production and daily activities of the local people. Accompanying him were Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu; Minister of Forestry Phan Xuan Dot; Vice Minister of Water Conservancy Vu Khac Man; and other officials. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu inspected production activities of the provincial people and praised them for having planned more than 144,000 hectares of winter-spring despite many difficulties and thus almost fulfilled the area plan.

[Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Apr 84 BK]

MARCOS ORDERS ARMED FORCES TO COUNTERACT TERRORISM

HK290036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [28 April] ordered the military to react to any flare-up of terrorism which requires immediate counteraction, without seeking authority from higher headquarters, in order to ensure free, orderly, and honest elections. The president said the Armed Forces, without any further orders, shall henceforth move swiftly to prevent assassination, coercion, smashing of ballots, or other incidents of similar nature. At the same time the chief executive directed the Armed Forces to continue all on-going military operations and exercises. The president also approved the request of the Commission on Elections [Comelec] for the deputization of the entire Armed Forces of the Philippines to oversee the peace and order situation for the May 14 Batasan elections.

The president issued these directives during the meeting of the military commanders, headed by General Fabian C. Ver and Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, and Comelec officials headed by chairman Vicente Santiago Jr. The meeting was prompted by cases of terrorism, most of which were directed against candidates and their supporters, as well as by a request from the military for exemption from an election code provision banning them from wearing uniforms and carrying firearms outside camps during the election campaign period.

As commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the president approved the Comelec request to deputize the entire Armed Forces in addition to the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] which had been deputized earlier.

Reaction Forces Organized

HK300739 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Higher AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] headquarters have organized reaction forces for each of the twelve regions of the country for immediate response to any form of violence and terrorism during the campaign period and on election day. The reaction forces were organized on orders of AFP Chief General Fabian Ver. The order followed the Comelec's [Commission on Elections] deputization of the entire Armed Forces. The reaction forces are composed of units from the PC [Philippine Constabulary], the Police, Navy, and Air Force. General Ver also directed the four major service commanders to make available for immediate use by the reaction forces all air, sea, and land transportation facilities. General Ver also reiterated the policy of the Armed Forces to remain neutral in the current political campaign.

VER SPEAKS AT REGIONAL UNIFIED COMMAND ANNIVERSARY

OW271401 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Security is never an exclusive domain of the military. This statement comes from Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver as he spoke during the first anniversary of the Regional Unified Command [RUC] No. 4 in Lucena City. Ver said security is the responsibility of all sectors of society, adding that development is not the sole province of civilian authorities. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief stressed that both should complement each other to attain the national goal set forth by the political leadership.

Ver congratulated Brig Gen (Andres Suramos), RUC 4 commander, for a splendid accomplishment during the past year in containing insurgency and foiling an attempt to smuggle into the country 54 million pesos' worth of imported textiles.

RAMOS ISSUES GUIDELINES TO ENSURE ORDERLY POLLS

OW271349 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos has issued a four-point guideline for all PC-INP personnel to follow to ensure a peaceful and orderly election on May 14. The details from David Nye.

[Begin Nye recording] General Ramos told San Juan and Quezon City policemen to look into the plans to ensure peaceful and orderly balloting on May 14. The PC-INP chief stressed the need for strict and unrelenting vigilance in performance of duties especially at this point in time when the political climate is tense, the importance of unwavering credibility of the men in uniform to ensure effective delivery of public safety services, the necessity for collaborating and cooperating with local officials and those of other civilian government agencies, and the need for a high degree of professionalism in the PC-INP to ensure attainment of command objectives.

While in San Juan, General Ramos also called on Mayor (Josephus Estrada), who pledged the cooperation and assistance of his office to have local policemen maintain peace and order in his town.

PRESIDENT, MRS MARCOS LAUNCH MANILA VICTORY DRIVE

HK300741 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] On the political campaign trail, the president and the first lady yesterday launched an all-out saturation drive in Metro Manila to ensure a landslide KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] victory in the 14 May elections. The campaign was launched in a meeting with some 6,000 Metro Manila baranggay leaders. The president pointed out that the baranggay leaders should support all KBL candidates and urged the people to vote straight KBL. According to the president, it would be more beneficial for the people to vote straight KBL because it will assure them of the continuity of the development and upliftment programs of the administration. The president also said, inasmuch as he will remain president until 1986, the opposition will be incapable of pushing whatever projects they will initiate.

The first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, also spoke at the meeting with baranggay leaders. She expounded the programs of the KBL for the poor. She said these programs are among the pillars of the ruling party's Filipino ideology. The first lady also stressed that all KBL candidates are servants of the people who will boost the programs of the administration.

Meanwhile, the opposition bets in Metro Manila pressed yesterday for the Comelec [Comission on Elections] deputization of the Citizens' Military Training [CMT] cadets to assist the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police in maintaining law and order and safeguarding the sanctity of the ballots. The opposition candidates said the CMT cadets are more credible and objective in preventing frauds, violence, and terrorism than their [word indistinct] predecessors who policed the 1953 and 1965 elections.

MRS MARCOS CRITICIZES OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN LINE

HK261044 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Imelda Marcos, first lady and human settlements minister yesterday chastised the opposition for urging Filipinos to fight against their fellow Filipinos. Mrs Marcos said that the opposition's hate campaign line has an adverse and destructive effect on the whole country. She told some 14,000 people at a Kilusang Bagong Lipunan rally in San Andres District in Manila that the opposition's slogan, I'll fight for you, can be misconstrued in a bad way. According to her, it is not the administration which is affected by the opposition's hate campaign line but the poor people.

AFP: LAUREL ASSESSES ELECTION PROSPECTS

OW271333 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- The top Philippine opposition party today said it stood to win some 40 percent of parliamentary seats in a "relatively dirty" election on May 14 and a majority if the polls were "free and fair." Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), said the figures were based on UNIDO field assessments "confirmed by government and military surveys" and independent reports obtained by UNIDO.

Mr Laurel, who leads the UNIDO campaign but is not running for the 200-seat national assembly, said the conduct of the polls would depend on President Ferdinand Marcos, whom he described as "under pressure" to hold honest elections. "At this point everything depends on one man. If the elections are dirty, it is because Marcos willed a dirty election. If it is clean, it's because Marcos wanted it clean," said Mr Laurel.

The UNIDO head said the chief executive was "under pressure" to ensure clean elections and political stability from the church, business groups, and the country's "money-lenders," including the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and private banks. Mr Laurel described as "ominous" a scheduled meeting among Mr Marcos, the military and the watchdog Commission on Elections at the presidential palace and asked that the proceedings be fully disclosed to the public.

According to Mr Laurel, the UNIDO is expected to win at least six of 16 seats in the president's northern home region because "Marcos' solid north is cracking." But he added that he didn't expect any UNIDO candidate to win the president's home province of Ilocos Norte, where the eldest Marcos child Imee is the ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) top bet, "because Imee will win even if she's in a wheelchair."

Mr Laurel said UNIDO was negotiating for an alliance with one of the Marcos-dominated northern region's governors, Aguedo Agbayani of populous Pangasinan Province, who was expelled from the KBL due to internal disputes.

Asked about the candidacy of Aurora Pijuan-Manotoc, a well-known beauty queen who was divorced by the present husband of the president's daughter, Mr Laurel said she was a "brave woman" to run despite "pressures" which Laurel would not disclose. Mrs Pijuan-Manotoc failed to appear Monday at her own proclamation rally in the financial center of Markati, where she is contesting the lone parliamentary seat, and sparked rumors that she had been killed or kidnapped. She said it was a case of misscheduling.

Mr Laurel, a member of the Senate abolished in 1972 when President Marcos imposed martial law (which was lifted in 1981), said the opposition planned to initiate impeachment proceedings in parliament against Mr Marcos to prevent him from dissolving the legislature. He said only 40 votes were needed to start such proceedings.

COMELEC REQUIRES EQUAL MEDIA TIME FOR ALL PARTIES

HK300743 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday required all radio and television stations to give equal time to all political parties and candidates. The broadcast media was also directed to inform all political groups and candidates of air time available for political broadcasts. [Words indistinct] should be coured through the Comelec. Chairman Vicente Santiago said the requirement was imposed following complaints by the opposition in Mindanao that they could not get time on radio and television stations. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel complained that government radio stations in central Mindanao have closed down and the private stations in operation have refused to give the opposition air time.

AFP: MANILA'S CARDINAL SIN CLAIMS DISSENTERS EXECUTED

OW271457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1436 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- The Top Roman Catholic leader here, Jaime Cardinal Sin, today charged that dissenters and boycotters of upcoming parliamentary elections had been summarily executed and that a new list of voters contained frauds. He made the accusations in a circular letter addressed to the faithful of Manila Archdiocese of which he is archbishop and intended to be read in all churches this Sunday.

Part of the moderate opposition made up of non-traditional politicians has called for a boycott of the May 14 National Assembly polls, which they charge will merely legitimize the "dictatorial regime" of President Ferdinand Marcos. Other oppositionists, largely the political parties, have decided to field candidates for the 183 seats at stake. The 17 other members of the 200-seat assembly are to be appointed by President Ferdinand Marcos.

"I condemn the cases of summary apprehension and salvaging (summary execution) of dissenters and boycotters. Justice must be given to the victims of this violence," he said and appealed to the authorities "to ensure the proper climate of freedom, fair play and justice."

Cardinal Sin said "buying the voter's forms violates the sanctity of the electoral process (and) degrades the dignity of the poor." The prelate also appealed to the authorities that "no form of coercion or reprisal especially after the elections be made against the people," adding such reprisals would be "immoral and sinful."

He cautioned the people against depending solely on the elections to lead the Philippines out of its present crisis. "While some regard these elections as one step to the achievement of political stability, nonetheless, I believe that the real task lies beyond May 14," he said. He added that it is the moral duty of all Filipinos to work for the common good "even at the cost of personal security and self-interest."

Justice Minister Responds

HK290043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Justice Minister Ricardo Puno yesterday [28 April] described as highly premature and bordering on inflammatory prejudgment allegations of Jaime Cardinal Sin of summary execution of dissenters and boycotters. Puno said the charges were embodied in the cardinal's circular to the Catholic faithful in Metro Manila, which was to be read in all churches today.

In his circular, Sin denounced election fraud, violence, and overspending as immoral and sinful, especially in our state of national crisis. Sin also appealed to the government and the military not to take reprisal against critics after the May elections. Any kind of reprisal is immoral and sinful. Sin condemned what he said were cases of summary apprehension and killing of dissenters and boycotters. He gave no details, but appeared to be referring to the case of four provincial student leaders whose bodies were found earlier this month in Cavite.

Justice Minister Puno said the president has already ordered speedy investigation of the cases alluded to by the cardinal, and for anyone to prejudge them would be preemptive of the rights and functions of the proper judicial authorities. He said such a condemnation could influence the political choice, particularly of the ordinary churchgoer, who has no updated knowledge about such facts of violence. He added that army intelligence reports would point to a possible link-up between such dissenters and the subversives.

Puno said that Cardinal Sin had unfortunately preempted the functions of the Commission on Elections in deciding on the cases of frauds and overspending in connection with the elections. He also thought it unwise and unfair to condemn anybody without trial.

Ramos Asks for Evidence

HK30025 Manila Far East Broadcast Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos asked Jaime Cardinal Sin yesterday [29 April] to present evidence and cite specific cases on the alleged summary apprehensions and salvaging of dissenters and boycotters. Gen Ramos said he would personally see to it that justice is given to any victims of political violence.

Gen Ramos made the request and assurance in a letter to the cardinal. The letter was in response to the circular letter sent by Sin to Metro Manila Catholic churches denouncing the alleged summary apprehensions and salvaging of dissenters and boycotters.

Gen Ramos at the same time denied the charges by the cardinal that the military was responsible for the death of four lakbayan marchers last March. Gen Ramos said two of the victims were actually government agents who infiltrated the boycott and subversive leadership, and were liquidated when their identities were discovered.

In his letter, Gen Ramos also assured that the military will always subscribe to the moral principles the church preaches concerning the value of human life. He vowed that the military will do all it can to preserve freedom, fair play, and justice in the country.

CONSULTANT DENIES AQUINO KILLED BY MILITARY

HK271006 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] On the Aquino case, a butterfly expert and consultant of the technology resource center strongly denied yesterday the statement by Jose Fronda Santos to U.S. authorities that the Aquino killing was a military operation. Dr Bartolome Lapuz branded the Santos statement as pure lies and twisted fiction. Dr Lapuz testified yesterday before the Agrava fact-finding board investigating the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino. Dr Lapuz said Santos twisted everything in his affidavit for monetary gain. In his statement, Santos alleged that the killing of Aquino was ordered by former Aviation Security Chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio. He said he was given 20,000 pesos as operational expenses to carry out the Aquino operation in the United States. Lapuz denied this. He said that 20,000 pesos he gave to Santos was payment for information given to Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut about the plot to assassinate the mayor.

AVSECOM SOLDIERS MAY TAKE POLYGRAPH TEST

OW290707 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] There is a big possibility that Avesecom [Aviation Security Command] soldiers will take the polygraph test at the invitation of the fact-finding board. Avsecom counsel Rodolfo Jimenez has already conferred with the polygrapher on the procedures to be undertaken. According to Jimenez, he is inclined to allow his clients to undergo the lie-detector test provided the other requisites for testing are met. The Agrava board has invited some 15 to 20 military witnesses to undergo the test which 8 nonmilitary witnesses have already taken. Also to take the lie-detector test are the Galman family members.

MARCOS ORDERS RELEASE OF FORMER PUBLISHER

OW271355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The president has ordered the release of Rommel Corro, publisher of the defunct PHILIPPINE TIMES. The president issued the release order in order to give Corro a chance to file a certificate of candidacy and campaign as an independent candidate for Zamboanga City. Corro was detained October last year on the strength of a preventive detention act, or PDA, on charges of subversion. Prior to his detention, Corro had published articles which had been described by authorities as subversive in character and which tended to incite rebellion.

LAUREL WARNS AGAINST THIRD PESO DEVALUATION

HK271007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] At the opposition camp, UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President and former Senator Salvador Laurel yesterday called for nationwide austerity to avert a third devaluation of the Philippine peso. Laurel made the call in addressing the bank administration institute convention. Laurel warned that a third devaluation will unleash galloping inflation by as much as 60 percent and ~~or~~ a general contraction of business activity. The UNIDO president predicted that 1984 will be a wretched year for the Philippine economy. Opposition leaders have been insisting that a third devaluation is imminent. Administration officials, however, deny this.

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